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THE SPANISH IMBROGLIO.

PLAGUE o' that crown of Spain! It is continually turning up as a bone of contention in Europe; and, somehow or other, France is always involved, or involves herself, in the imbroglio, while to Great Britain questions connected with the succession to the Iberian throne have been both troublesome and costly, having more than once, directly or indirectly, involved us in war. One such war—that waged by William III. against the accession of the first Bourbon, Philip V.—is responsible for a considerable slice of our National Debt; and in its consequences resulted, under the leadership of William's more fortunate military successor, Marlborough, in the signal humiliation of France and of her Monarch, Louis le Grand, as well as in the loss of Gibraltar to Spain. During that contest Louis XIV. managed to seat his grandson on the Spanish throne, and to "annihilate the Pyrenees," as he boasted; but, then, Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet for a time annihilated the military power and prestige of France. Then the expulsion of Joseph Bonaparte and the French by Wellington

was another tough job we had to perform, and accounts for a further considerable slice of the National Debt. We had some trouble, and expense too, in connection with the accession of the late Queen; and small good we did by our action in that business. Then the miserable Spanish marriages intrigue concocted by Louis Philippe and M. Guizot had nearly embroiled us and Europe again in war. And now this Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen affair has all but lighted the torch of discord over the Spanish crown once more. Again we say, Plague o' that Spanish crown! Would there were no crown there to quarrel about!

The French are the most logical people in Europe. So they affirm of themselves; but it seems to us that in this matter of the Spanish kingship they have acted in the most illogical way conceivable—always supposing, that is, their motives and cause of grievance to be what their Government declare them. They object to a certain person being chosen to fill the vacant throne of Spain: first, because France was not consulted beforehand; and, second, because that person happens to be a Prussian and a distant

relative of King William. France is jealous of Prussia; a Hohenzollern on the Spanish throne may add to the influence of Prussia; therefore France cannot permit the Hohenzollern to go to Spain. True, the Spaniards are an independent people; the Hohenzollern is a free agent; and neither is under any obligation to please France, nor has France any right to dictate to either. But that's no matter. The Hohenzollern is a Prussian; France, for the nonce, is jealous of, and consequently hates, Prussia; and so no Prussian shall be allowed to be King in Spain. That, in effect, is the line of reasoning the French have pursued in this affair—a not very logical line, as anyone may perceive. True also that in her present (or late) policy France is acting inconsistently with her own antecedents and in subversion of the principles in virtue of which her Ruler holds his position. When Louis Napoleon was chosen to govern France, Bonapartes were not agreeable to the Crowned Heads of Europe; yet France did not consult the said Crowned Heads ere she elected a Bonaparte, first for her President, then for her Emperor; nor did Louis Napoleon ask the leave of King



ANNUAL FETE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN BECKETT PARK, SHRIVENHAM, BERKS.

or Kaiser before accepting the posts offered to him. France was right, and Louis Napoleon was right; but, then, how about their consistency in opposing a similar course on the part of the Spaniards and the Hohenzollern now? Spain has as good a right to offer her crown, such as it is, to the Hohenzollern, and he to accept it, as France had to choose Louis Napoleon, and he to acquiesce in her choice. But that, too, is no matter. The answer is still the same. France don't like Prussia; therefore, no Prussian shall be King in Spain—logic, right, consistency to the contrary notwithstanding.

One does not like to speak harshly of a great nation, or of its rulers; but really the fuss France has made over this Hohenzollern affair seems not a little mean, and her motives meaner still. Jealousy of one's neighbours is not a feeling characteristic of true greatness; and yet jealousy of their neighbours is the beginning, the middle, and the end of French action in bringing about this Prusso-Spanish imbroglio. If anyone be to blame in the matter, it is Prim and the Spanish Cabinet, who, it seems, omitted to ask leave of the Autocrat of the Tuileries before offering their crown to Prince Leopold; and yet French resentment is not directed against Spain so much as against Prussia, whose King, so far as appears, had nothing to do with the transaction, except to say, "You may accept, if you like, but I would advise you to decline," when told that the Spanish throne had been offered to his kinsman, and when asked, as a matter of form, if the offer might be accepted. France, therefore, had small ground of quarrel with Prussia, whatever grievance, on the score of courtesy, she might have with Spain. Moreover, King William—still so far as yet appears—gave his consent simply as head of the House of Hohenzollern, not as King of Prussia; and that consent he has expressed his willingness to retract. But France, it seems, is still unsatisfied: he must speak both as Hohenzollern and as King; he must forbid Prince Leopold to accept the Spanish crown, and he must give guarantees that no Prussian ever shall do so; and that, too, though he has palpably no power to enforce his mandates should Prince Leopold think fit to imitate his brother, Charles of Roumania, and, if elected by the Spanish Cortes, ascend the throne in spite of his present Sovereign's commands. Prince Leopold's father has renounced his son's candidature; but, at the time we write, Prince Leopold himself has not spoken, and should he think fit to disobey both his King and his father, is Prussia to be held responsible for that? and would France be justified in involving Europe in war because a German Prince, distantly related to the King of Prussia, determined to act like Harry of the Wynd, and fight for his own hand—that is, accept a proffered crown, whoever said him nay? Affairs may not come to this pass; the storm may have blown over ere this sheet reaches our readers' hands. But, be that as it may, the principles involved are the same, and the action and pretensions of France are not the less obnoxious and unreasonable, nor the utterances of her Ministers the less rash and indiscreet.

Much has been said of late about French "susceptibility;" but France should be susceptible to reason and to right as well as to feeling; she should have respect for the susceptibility of her neighbours, if she expects them to have regard for hers. But this golden rule of doing as she would like to be done by, she has somewhat forgotten on this occasion—at least her Ministers have done so in her name, for they have been weak enough to bluster and threaten when they should have inquired and reasoned; they have issued commands where they ought to have propounded queries. That course may have been the result of "susceptibility," but it is scarcely worthy of a powerful people, conscious of their strength. Time has been when France was content to rest her claim to respect and influence among nations on her own internal resources—on the numbers, gallantry, energy, and industry of her people. Now, it seems, she can only be great by keeping other peoples small; she can be strong only by keeping other nations weak. Hence her jealousy of the consolidation of Germany and the increasing power of Prussia; hence the hindrances she offers to the completion of Italian unity by retaining a garrison in Rome; and hence, too, the obstacles she has placed in the way of a settlement of affairs in Spain; for it is boldly asserted in Madrid, both by Ministers and in the press, that every arrangement heretofore proposed has been discouraged by the Emperor Napoleon, openly or covertly. He forbade Montpensier and the Republic; he disapproved the Italian Princes, the Dukes of Aosta and Genoa; he looked coldly on Dom Ferdinand and the Iberian Union; and he will not tolerate Hohenzollern.

There must be some reason for all this negation; and when charges of secret motives and suppressed designs are so freely bandied about, the Emperor must not be surprised, nor Frenchmen's "susceptibilities" offended, if *arrière-pensées* are attributed to him and them also. One may venture to suppose, therefore, that a desire to forward the interests of the Prince of Asturias, the son of Isabella and the protégé of the Empress Eugénie, may have had something to do with the Emperor's objections to all other arrangements in regard to the Spanish crown; and a secret desire to quarrel with Prussia, in the hope of regaining at once his waning prestige in Europe and the left bank of the Rhine, may have prompted the fiery opposition to the Hohenzollern candidature. Indeed, on the last point—the Rhenish provinces—the advocates of war in the French press make no secret; they openly declare that that must be deemed a leading feature of French policy in coming to a settlement, now or hereafter, with North Germany. Indications, too, have not been wanting of a desire to play the rôle of the Wolf

to the Lamb in regard to Belgium. It has been sought to implicate King Leopold in the so-called Hohenzollern intrigue, in order to have an excuse at hand for "annexing" his dominions, should opportunity offer.

All these motives have been attributed to the Emperor Napoleon—and not without some warrant—so far as the external world is concerned. But it is said that he and his advisers have domestic purposes to serve also. The Chambers have been making awkward demands for large reductions in the army; Paris is flooded with unemployed (and therefore dangerous) workmen; the Emperor's prestige is on the wane; the reputation of his present "responsible" Ministers is irretrievably gone; Parliamentary Government has not been really introduced; and personal rule, though odious, is still retained. A diversion of public attention is consequently desirable; the Prusso-Spanish intrigue and the "susceptibility" thereunto of a portion of the French people and their representatives afford the opportunity; and hence the readiness with which it was grasped at, and the reluctance evinced to give it up. All this may not be true; we hope it is not; but it is said; it is likely; and, if true, it is neither wise nor worthy in the Emperor, his Ministers, and his people—so far, that is, as the latter are in any way responsible in the business.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY ANNUAL FETE.

On Tuesday, July 5, the fifteenth annual fête in aid of the Great Western Railway Widows' and Orphans' Fund—a most deserving institution, to which the large body of employés on the Great Western line contribute—was held in Beckett Park, Shrivernham, Berks, the beautiful seat of the Right Hon. Viscount Barrington, M.P., where the popular gathering had taken place on two previous occasions. Although the weather in the morning was most unpropitious, rain falling in several parts of the country, from which, by the kindness of the Great Western directors, excursion-trains were run, the specials from Paddington, Gloucester, Oxford, Basingstoke, Newbury, and other places were heavily loaded. These trains reached Shrivernham station shortly after mid-day, and a pleasant walk through the pretty village of Shrivernham brought the thousands of visitors to Lord Barrington's park, which is one of the most picturesque in England. The fête was in every way a success.

THE "TWELFTH" IN IRELAND.—Reports received from various places state that the 12th of July demonstrations have passed off quietly. A monster Orange demonstration took place on Old Park-hill, near the town of Lisburn. The procession, consisting of at least 50,000 persons, left Belfast headed by Mr. W. Johnston, M.P., and extended from Belfast to Lisburn—eight miles. Party emblems were displayed and party tunes played during the entire route. A meeting was afterwards held, at which Mr. Johnston, M.P., presided. He strongly condemned the Party Processions Act, a copy of which he tore up in presence of the meeting, and which, he said, even if it were to pass, the Protestants of Ulster would never obey. He asked the meeting to stand by him, and to tell the Parliament of England that the Orangemen of Ireland were resolved to observe their anniversaries, as the apprentice boys were resolved to observe theirs. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the bill, but no disturbance took place. Matters did not go off so well in Monaghan, however. A meeting of Orangemen was held in the demesne of Whitney Mount, which is situated in a Roman Catholic district. During the day a large number of men carrying arms were to be seen loitering on the hills overlooking the place of meeting. After leaving the demesne a small party of Orangemen were fired on by a large body of Roman Catholics. A man named M. Malon, a smith, received a bullet in the chest. He died on Wednesday morning. A message was at once sent to Monaghan, and a number of dragoons and police were soon on the spot. Four men have been arrested for being concerned in the commission of the outrage. In the disturbed districts of Belfast, on Wednesday night, some stone-throwing took place, but strong bodies of police prevented any serious disturbance.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—The third lunar eclipse of the year occurred on Tuesday evening, and the clouds were good enough to abstain from obstructing the view, as they did on the last two occasions, and knots of spectators assembled on the pavements wherever a good view of our satellite could be obtained. The first contact with the earth's penumbra, or outer shadow, occurred at just a quarter before nine, or, to speak with astronomical exactness, at 8h. 44 min. 6 sec. p.m. At 10h. 34 min. 2 sec. the moon was pretty nearly in the centre of the earth's shadow, but, as has generally been observed on similar occasions, the satellite did not wholly disappear, but her outline was plainly perceptible as that of a very dark brown disc, which gradually became lighter on the eastern edge. In a total eclipse of the sun, that luminary is, as it were, for a moment blotted out and indiscernible *in toto*; but such a disappearance of the moon never takes place in a lunar eclipse, as, owing to the dense atmosphere of the earth, her shadow even in the centre is not black at the distance of the moon; but a proportion of the sun's rays, being deflected by this atmosphere, converge so as to produce even in the darkest part a species of twilight, while nearer to the edges the light is sensibly greater. Sir John F. W. Herschel, when at the Cape of Good Hope, witnessed a lunar eclipse in which the moon assumed a remarkably swarthy copper colour, which peculiar aspect he attributed to "the accidental absence of clouds over a large portion of the annulus of the earth's atmosphere grazed by the sun's rays at the time." It will have been observed by all who have gazed at what is known as the "new moon" that the outline of the darker portion of that body is plainly perceptible on a reasonably clear evening, and still more readily seen when the air is peculiarly transparent. "The new moon, with the old one in her arm," as mentioned in the old ballad of Sir Patrick Spens, has always been supposed to foretell stormy weather, but the phenomenon is simply caused by the reflected light of our earth, which is at its greatest amount to the moon when that of the moon is at its least. At 25 min. 8 sec. after midnight, the last portion of the outer shadow of the earth had been passed through by the moon, which then again sailed in its "full-orbed glory through the dark blue depths." This is the last eclipse of the moon for the present year, and the next total eclipse will not take place till Nov. 4, 1873.

PARISHIONERS' RIGHTS.—Lord Sandon's bill has been printed. The proposed sidesmen are to be four in parishes with a population not exceeding 2000, eight in parishes with more than 2000 and below 5000, twelve in parishes with 5000 and upwards. The sidesmen are to be elected annually with the churchwardens, and only such inhabitants are to vote as are entitled to vote for churchwardens. Every sidesman is, within fourteen days of his election, to sign a declaration that he is a member of the Church of England, and "desires" during the ensuing year to attend the services of the church of the parish for which he has been elected, and in default "thereof" his election is to be void; but it is not stated that the declaration is to be filed anywhere, or even that the fact of its being signed is to be made known. The incumbent, churchwardens, and sidesmen are to form a parochial council to regulate, as directed in the bill, "the concerns of the church of the parish." The council are to meet at least twice a year; the quorum, to be fixed by them, is not to be less than four; the incumbent, when present, is to be chairman; every question is to be decided by a majority of votes of the members present. The council will have the power of allowing "or making" changes within the limits authorised by law in the accustomed manner and times of conducting the services and ministrations of the church, in the ornaments or decorations of the church, or in the ornaments of the minister, or in the furniture or fittings of the church. Another clause provides that no change shall be made without the sanction of the council in the existing manner or times of conducting the services and ministrations of the church, or in the ornaments or decorations of the church, or of the minister, or in the furniture or fittings of the church, provided such matters or things shall not have been declared to be contrary to law. The proviso appears unsuited to the clause. Notice of proposed changes is to be affixed to the church doors. Objections of parishioners to any proposed change are to be heard and considered by the council, and the incumbent or parishioners may appeal to the Bishop of the diocese. Notice of proposed changes is to be given to the Bishop, and none is to be made to which he objects, unless the council are unanimous about it for two consecutive years. The parochial council is to be a corporate body, with the power of accepting and holding contributions. The bill is not to apply to cathedral or collegiate churches. The bill would have had more friends if it had been more moderate. These "parochial councils" are a novelty, and might first be tried with a veto on any change in the service being made by the clergyman against the will of the parish.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Differences are said to exist in the Cabinet on the subject of peace or war, M. Ollivier being strongly in favour of the former. A rumour was current in Paris on Wednesday evening that all the Ministers had given in their resignations. A Cabinet with M. Daru at its head was spoken of. A telegram, however, says that "it is stated, on good authority, that the rumours respecting differences between M. Ollivier and the Duke of Gramont are without foundation. It is also incorrect that several Ministers contemplate leaving the Cabinet."

SPAIN.

The Ministerial journals state that the Government replied to the French note that Spain had no intention of creating difficulties with France, and had solely sought a monarchical solution of the pending constitutional question in Spain. They add that, in the event of a Franco-Prussian war, Spain will remain aloof, provided that her independence and autonomy be assured.

BELGIUM.

Letters from Antwerp state that a regiment of Engineers has received orders to leave for Mons, in order to occupy and keep a watch upon the four strategic lines of railway to the French, Prussian, and Luxembourg frontiers. The *Etoile Belge* says it is probable that the task set to these troops is at a given moment to remove the rails, cut the telegraph-wires, and interrupt communication in case a violation of the Belgian territory appears imminent.

The Brussels papers are at some pains to deny that King Leopold has had anything to do with the Hohenzollern candidature, as stated by certain Paris journals. His Majesty never heard of it till he read of it in the papers.

ROME.

The dogma of the infallibility of the Pope has been voted by the Ecumenical Council, the numbers being 450 in favour, and 88 against.

PRUSSIA.

An official communication has been forwarded by the Prussian Government to the representatives in Germany of the North German Confederation, which states that the allied Governments, and especially that of Prussia, have hitherto abstained, and will continue to abstain, from all interference with Spain in her selection of a King. These views, it is added, were already known to the French Government, but confidential explanations had been prevented by the "tone which the French Minister had assumed from the beginning."

The *Cologne Gazette* states that some time since Prince Leopold consulted the King of Prussia with regard to the throne of Spain, and was advised by his Majesty not to accept it. The Prince followed this advice at first, but afterwards changed his mind upon being again pressed by Prim. The Prussian Government, however, knew nothing of the definitive acceptance of the crown until the fact was stated in the French Chamber by the Duke de Gramont.

A telegraph from Ems, of Wednesday's date, says that "subsequent to the reception by the French Government of the official communication that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern had withdrawn his candidature, the French Ambassador addressed a demand to the King of Prussia to authorise him to telegraph to Paris that he (the King) engages at all future times to refuse his consent should the Prince of Hohenzollern resume his candidature. The King refused to receive the Ambassador again, and sent word to him by his aide-de-camp that his Majesty had no further communication to make to him."

ROUMANIA.

Despatches in the Vienna papers represent the situation in Roumania as very precarious, and a revolution imminent. The *New Free Press* declares that the Consuls of Austria, France, and Great Britain have already announced to their Governments that the days of Prince Charles are numbered. "These apprehensions," says the *Independence Belge*, "are of course in no way connected with the present political crisis occasioned by the candidature of the elder brother of Prince Charles to the Spanish throne; but they certainly do not exactly offer any encouragement to the candidate of Marshal Prim to risk going to Madrid."

TURKEY.

There has been another great fire in Constantinople, this time in Stamboul, the Turkish quarter. It commenced at half-past three on Monday afternoon, and was not extinguished until midnight. Fifteen hundred houses, mostly of wood, are said to have been destroyed.

EGYPT.

Egyptian troops have disembarked at Ashab Bay, the Italian territory in the Red Sea; and, after a fight with the natives, tore down the Italian flag and took possession of the territory. The Egyptian steamer *Khastonne* has left Suez for Massowah on a secret mission.

PERSIA.

An earthquake has occurred near Tiflis, and has partly destroyed the telegraphic lines. Communication is expected to be restored very shortly.

THE UNITED STATES.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren died at Washington on Tuesday, of heart disease, aged sixty.

The New England Senators for some days past have been urging the President to retain Mr. Motley as Minister to England.

The Naturalisation Bill as amended by the Senate on the 4th inst., whereby Indians and Chinese are excluded from citizenship, has finally passed both Houses, and gone to the President for ratification.

From New York we have news of serious disturbances at an Orange festival, on Monday. The Orangemen were attacked by Irish Catholics, and in the fight which ensued three persons were killed and fifty wounded.

INDIA.

The Governor-General proposes to apply the provisions of the Land Improvement Acts for permanent agricultural works. Landlords and tenants, by consent, may receive advances from the fund for loans for reproductive works, and pay interest with land revenue.

CHINA.

The mail-steamer from China brings no news of the reported massacres at Peking. Serious tumults had, however, occurred at Nankin.

MUSSEL EATING.—It is surprising the quantity of mussels imported into our manufacturing towns. The working man appears to feast upon this shell fish with a marked preference, if we may judge of the large consumption of it. A visit to the markets of Manchester and like towns will reveal the fact that mussels were largely sought after and eaten by the manufacturing class at a time of year when some restriction should be placed upon their sale, for during the months of May, June, and July they are a dangerous commodity, not having recovered from the effects of spawning, and in many instances produced serious mischief. We have lately observed the grave results which arise from a careless indulgence in mussels, from the general rash over the surface of the body—so characteristic of unwholesome fish—to the protracted, and, in some cases, fatal diarrhoea. In France, where mussel farming is cultivated with the same care as that of oysters, and where they are placed under the operation of the fishery laws, we find, during four summer months, no mussels are sold for consumption in the markets or shops. Even if they were, they would not be so dangerous as the large fat mussel to be found in our markets, and consumed with so much recklessness as to future suffering by the working man. Disease is engendered and propagated through the carelessness with which the dietary of our people is managed, and serious epidemics arise through incaution. Accordingly, we believe it should fall to the duty of all inspectors of markets to prohibit the sale of unseasonable articles of food. How often do we see lobsters and crabs vendid at a time when they are most baneful? and how frequently are our professional services required to minister to suffering arising from the injurious effects of stale or unseasonable shell-fish?—*Medical Press and Circular.*

THE SPANISH CROWN.

THE political storm in regard to the Spanish throne, which has been raging so violently for the last ten or twelve days, appears to have considerably abated, if it have not entirely blown over. The latest intelligence to hand from Paris justifies the hope that the peace of Europe will not be broken, and that a good understanding will be come to between France and Prussia. At the sitting of the Legislative Body on Wednesday afternoon, the Duke de Gramont, having informed the Chamber that the withdrawal of the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern had been officially communicated to the Government, proceeded to say that the negotiations which were being carried on with Prussia, and which never had any other object in view than the above-mentioned solution, were not yet terminated, and it was therefore impossible for the Government to speak of the subject or to submit at that moment to the Chamber and to the country a general statement of the affair. On Tuesday the Spanish Ambassador in Paris received a despatch from the father of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern stating that, in consequence of the opposition his son's candidature to the throne of Spain appeared to meet with, he had withdrawn it in the name of the Prince. It is stated that Baron Werther was the bearer of a letter from the King of Prussia to the Emperor Napoleon, and a general feeling of confidence in the maintenance of peace prevailed in Paris on Wednesday. Still the public mind is disquieted and uneasy. In the *France* of Tuesday night it was stated that the King of Prussia refused, as head of the State, to disavow the candidature of Prince Leopold, although he agreed to do so as head of the family; and that the Emperor Napoleon and his Ministers had not thought it their duty to accept this answer. The Duke de Gramont's statement in the Chambers is regarded as vague and incomplete. The *France* considers that nothing that has yet occurred can be regarded as a satisfactory settlement for France, and adds:—"The matter in dispute is an international, not a family question, and France, therefore, can only treat with the Prussian Government. France demands from Prussia a protocol, in which the Prussian dynasty formally engages never to accept the crown of Spain for its family or those of its allies." The *France* expresses its belief that the settlement of the Hohenzollern candidature decides nothing, and that it is necessary to extend the question with Prussia. On the other hand, the *Constitutionnel* says that "the words of the French Ministers have been listened to, and their just demands have been satisfied; the Prince of Hohenzollern will not reign in Spain, and we ask nothing further; we receive with pride this pacific solution and this great victory." The *Presse* regards the present settlement as a humiliation and a danger for France, condemning her to remain inactive until Prussia thinks fit to resume her aggressions. The *Liberté* demands a European congress or war. The *Journal des Débats* rejoices at the present solution of the difficulty, and trusts that the Government will not allow itself to be driven by the clamour of extreme parties into the position of aggressors. The *Siecle* congratulates the country upon war being averted, but deplors the fact that by the ineffaceable traces of the present difficulty the national antagonism between France and Germany is fully revived, and the maintenance of peace rendered utterly precarious.

The Spanish papers publish a note which the Minister for Foreign Affairs has sent to the representatives of Spain abroad explaining the reasons which led Marshal Prim to offer the crown to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. This circular is dated the 7th inst., and is believed to have been drawn up after the declarations made in the French Chamber, on the 6th inst., by M. Ollivier and the Duke de Gramont, to which declarations it is considered to be to some extent a reply. The note states, first of all, that Marshal Prim had full authority from the Government to enter upon any negotiations he might deem necessary in order to find a candidate for the throne. It points out that, should Prince Leopold assume the crown, he will be a constitutional King, under the most democratic of Constitutions; and that his Government will be compelled to act in accordance with public opinion, which will not be changed "because a foreigner occupies the post of first Magistrate of the nation." The note goes on to say that it was solely with the desire of accomplishing the desire of the country that the Cabinet had proposed the candidature of Prince Leopold, and that in this there was no idea of hostility to any Government whatever.

Marshal Prim, according to the *Gaulois*, has written a letter to a friend, in which he refers to his sympathy with France, and his respect for the Emperor Napoleon, and says he never imagined that the present question would be taken so much to heart, or lead to European complications. It is too late now, however, to draw back, he adds, and therefore his watchword is, "En avant et vive l'Espagne!"

Prim's agent in the negotiations with Prince Leopold was a deputy of the Cortes, Senor Don Eusebio Salazar y Mazarredo. He at first was a warm supporter of Dom Fernando of Portugal, and early last year published a pamphlet advocating that candidature. When it fell through, by the persistent refusal of Dom Fernando, he published another calling attention to Prince Hohenzollern. This was in the autumn of 1869. His suggestion did not meet with any favourable reception at the time; but eventually, finding himself balked in every other quarter, Prim took it up under the authorisation given him by the Government and the Regent to "look out" for a candidate, he employed Senor Salazar to visit Prince Leopold. Up to a certain point things looked promising, but after the Prince had heard of one or two stormy "scenes" in the Cortes, and of the bloody work at Sans, Gracia, and Barcelona, through the insurrection against conscription, he formally declined. He was the "fourth candidate" referred to by Prim in his "explanations" to the Cortes recently made, but he declined to name him, and asked the Cortes to appreciate his reserve. He hardly need have done that, for most people knew whom he meant. The name of Prince Hohenzollern, and even his genealogy, were put forth in the public papers months ago, and there is no question Baron Mercier knew as much of it as any of the diplomatic corps in Madrid, more than one member of which communicated it to his Government at the time. A mere casual remark to the effect that he was glad the Prince in question had refused, as his election might have displeased France, would have stopped Prim from looking again in that quarter. But nothing was said by the French Ambassador, and Prim went on. He dispatched Senor Salazar again and again, who held repeated conferences with Prince Leopold, thoroughly posting him up in Spanish affairs, with the result that he finally wrote to signify his willingness to be put in nomination. Senor Salazar has just reprinted the pamphlets alluded to, with a preface dated the 8th inst., in which he states he fulfilled the mission General Prim charged him with, and holds the Prince up to view as just the King Spain wants. He combats the charge that he is a grandson of the hated Murat, making out that he is a great-grandson, not of Murat, but of one of Murat's brothers. He asserts that he is related, through the Velascos, to one of the first families of Spain, that of the Duke de Frias. The Duke de Frias is married to the divorced wife of Sir John Crampton, *née* Balfie. Senor Salazar says that when Prim asked him to see what he could do with Prince Leopold, he pointed out to Prim that up to a certain point the candidature would be little acceptable to France. He was met with the reply that they had suffered defeats in Lisbon, in Cintra, in Florence, and in Harrow, to all which places they had recurred first; that it was notorious the Duke of Montpensier and the Republic would both receive the veto of Napoleon; and that they were only going as a last resort to offer the crown to a Prussian to prevent the work of September being condemned to a perpetual interregnum. Senor Salazar argues that France has nothing to fear from a Prussian King of Spain. He says Prince Leopold belongs to the Catholic branch of Prussia, very distant from many centuries from the reigning branch, the Protestant. He asks could a Parliamentary King involve

the country in a war? Does Brazil in any way depend on Portugal because the house of Braganza rules in both? He asks very pertinently what did the relationship between the dethroned King of Hanover and Queen Victoria avail the former in 1866? He quotes a remark made to him by Prince Leopold to show his views on non-intervention:—"I know not what may be the opinion of Spain, but here in Germany those who study foreign politics believe that the Iberian peninsula, by its geographical position and its special conditions, could gain nothing, but could lose much, by joining in European combinations. Her pole-star ought to be a policy of strict neutrality." Next Senor Salazar cites the Spanish marriages of 1846 as an example of evil work wrought through fear or jealousy of rival Powers. Spain, he says, might have been happy to day if a pacific fear of England had not prevented Queen Isabella marrying the Duke of Montpensier. He closes by confuting the absurdities circulated as to the Prince's unfitness for the post, remarks that the revolution was effected to the cry of "Down with the Bourbons!" and that Prince Leopold is the only Catholic Prince in whose veins there runs no Bourbon blood; in addition to which recommendation he is married to a Princess of Portugal.

M. ABOUT ON PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

M. EDMOND ABOUT, a man often lately spoken of as likely to be a Prefet, and a man of far higher calibre than any of the recent converts to the Empire, breaks a lance with the Government in the following article of the *Soir*:

May I be mistaken! But it seems to me that we are now beginning to pay very dearly our collective abdication in 1851 and 1852. A people may imagine itself in clover when it has relieved itself from the trouble of managing its own affairs, and when it has confided its destinies to the hands of a bold and able man. The Constitution leaves to this man the power of commanding the land and sea forces, declaring war and making treaties of peace and alliance. What an excellent pretext for humble individuals to spare themselves the trouble of thinking about public matters, and laying themselves out to make as much money as possible in their own private occupations! But let us suppose that the master elected by the people has more imagination than genius; that he has the appetite of a conqueror without the firmness and the settled purpose necessary to success; that he reckons too much upon his star, and expects from luck and the mistakes of others the results which he ought deliberately to prepare for himself. Let us suppose that he lives from hand to mouth, tempting fortune instead of making himself master of it. Always advancing, drawing back, and oscillating between the possible and the impossible, and what is more serious, between the just and the unjust; now a champion of Right, and to-morrow a champion of State necessity; a Revolutionist or a Reactionist, just as it may happen, and ever ready to make a hash of his principles for the sake of expediency, it is not at all impossible that one fine day thirty-eight millions of men may rouse themselves, and express their dissatisfaction in a way not easily to be dealt with. Frenchmen! my good friends, only think of the great things which you have done by proclamation within the last twenty years. On your behalf, your governors have dreamed for you the conquest of the world, and universal monarchy, or at least the supremacy of Europe, with the extension of your frontiers. In 1849, when you were nominally Republicans, you violently put down the Roman Republic; you fought in Italy for that Divine right which you have suppressed in Paris; you restored the Pope, who does not thank you, and pays you with all sorts of affronts. At Sebastopol you humiliated but did not weaken Russia; you sacrificed a hundred thousand men and spent a milliard of money, with no other result than to draw down upon you the hatred and rancour of a powerful nation. It is true that Turkey owes you a debt of gratitude for having postponed the solution of the great Eastern problem; but wretched Turkey would be of no use to you in case of war. In Lombardy you weakened Austria, aggrandised Victor Emmanuel, and favoured the fusion of small, harmless States with a great Power. And now you have been clever enough to alienate that Power which owes everything to you by keeping it out of its capital. After having grumped a real nation around the small King of Sardinia, you have forced that Regalantonio to be your enemy. You have fought adventures in China and Mexico. The great American Republic was from its beginning the friend and ally of France. You constrained it to forget that it owed its existence to you. In the war of the secession, when you should have sympathised with the cause of the north, you shut your ears to true principles. Your interests, as you understood them, led you to side with the south; but you had not the courage or the sincerity to act upon your opinion. You only gave to the slavery party a hesitating and sterile support. The Union was restored in spite of you, and its first movement was to make you evacuate Mexico. In Germany you tried surreptitiously to weaken Austria by Prussia and Prussia by Austria. Your diplomatists, who are supposed to be the pick and choice of human ability, warranted success. After a ruinous war, the Austrians, your secret allies, who you had calculated would be the victors, were beaten, and the Prussians, your enemies, became masters of Germany. Prussia allied herself with Italy, and your only compensation is the alliance of Austria, who, thanks to you, is reduced to the last degree of impotency. Such, my dear French people, is the result of your campaigns and your negotiations. Peace and war have been almost equally fatal to you. And you may be sure that, on the first opportunity, Prussia, Russia, America, and Italy will be ready to combine to pay off old scores. This election of a King of Spain may be as good an excuse as any other.

A "YANKEE NOTION."—A newspaper in Georgia publishes an advertisement to the following effect:—"The last words uttered by great men are often singularly characteristic. Their tone of solemn prophecy does not fail to produce in us the most profound impressions. 'The vanguard of the army,' murmured the great Napoleon, when his mighty soul took its departure from its tenement of clay. 'More light,' sighed Goethe. 'Crown me with flowers,' said Mirabeau. 'Give a chair to M. Doylles,' said Lord Chesterfield, in his supreme agony. 'Charge, Chester, charge; on, Stanley, on!' were the last words of Marlborough. 'Bury me,' said Jack Bowers, 'in a suit made by Messrs. So and So; the cut and excellence of the materials are warranted, and I wish to be buried as I have lived, dressed like a gentleman.'"

SOWING IN A DRY SEASON.—To sow seed of lettuce or endive, or, indeed, any other crop of a like character, in the ordinary way in a season like the present, is simply a waste of time and seed, for it is impossible to transplant the young plants with any degree of success. In the first place, a drill about six inches in depth should be made with an ordinary draw hoe, and then flooded with water. After this water has soaked into the surrounding soil, sow the seed along the trench and cover it rather deeper than in an ordinary season, and put a layer of pea-haulm or long litter over the drill to prevent the soil drying up quickly. The seed will soon germinate, and the covering must be removed, to prevent the young stock being drawn up weakly. The plants must also be thinned out before they suffer from overcrowding. Select a showery day for this work, or moisten the ground artificially a few hours previously, to render the check to those remaining as slight as possible. By adopting this simple method of procedure there will not be any difficulty in securing a fair crop, which by the ordinary method would be impossible. Of course, the trenches must not be filled in to their full depth, but a sunken space warranted, to enable the plants to be watered expeditiously after they are up.—*Gardener's Magazine*.

BRAVE BOYS.—The Royal Humane Society has just presented its medal, accompanied with handsome testimonials recording the services rendered, to three youths named Orlicton Benning, Usher Lewis, and William Talling, aged sixteen, fourteen, and fifteen respectively, for extraordinary gallantry and promptitude in saving life. In the first case young Benning, with two of his companions, was bathing at Well Head, Tottenhoe, Bedfordshire—Benning, who is a good swimmer, in deep water, and one of his companions, named Hose, out of his sight, in a shallower place. There were also several other boys near. After being in the water a short time one of the latter brought intelligence to young Benning that Hose was drowning. Benning at once hastened to the spot indicated, and was just in time to see Hose's hands disappearing under water for the third time. He could, however, see him in the clear water some 2 ft. under, and without a moment's hesitation he gallantly plunged into the water—at that place 8 ft. deep—intending to lay hold of the hair at the back of Hose's head, so as to avoid being himself seized. Being unable to distinguish, however, he unfortunally caught him in front, and was at once grasped by the drowning youth, and a fearful struggle ensued. Had Benning lost his presence of mind, the result would have been probably the too common one under such circumstances, of two deaths instead of one; but with a cool courage, remarkable in one so young, he contrived to extricate himself from Hose, and, collecting all his strength, he again caught hold of him behind, and with a few powerful strokes swam with him safely to shore. In the case of Lewis, a child named Foy accidentally fell into the Haslerend moat. Hearing the cries of other children that one of their companions was drowning, Lewis plunged in to his assistance, and, after considerable difficulty, was fortunately successful in saving his life. The water was 10 ft. deep, and in addition to the ordinary risks incurred in saving a drowning person, the little fellow had several other dangers to grapple with, for the tide was running swiftly in the moat, and the body of the child had been carried by the strength of the current from the eastern to the western fosse; the bottom is covered with tremendous weeds, and Lewis was fully dressed, with the exception of his boots. He has been previously instrumental in saving life under similar circumstances. In the third case, that of William Talling, a boy named Joseph Turley had accidentally fallen into 9 ft. of water at Brixham, when Talling, who witnessed the occurrence, jumped in and was fortunately successful in saving him.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE Wimbledon prize-meeting was opened on Monday, when a large number of volunteers were in camp. Competition for the various prizes has been going on vigorously day by day, the great contest for the Queen's prize, the principal feature of this annual competition, having commenced on Wednesday. There are a vast number of entries for the prize, and the shooting is carried on simultaneously at thirty ranges.

A tremendous deluge of rain fell in the camp on Monday night, the effects of which are thus described in the *Daily News*:—"When the whole common had become like the land of Egypt during the inundations of the Nile; when you required a boat, or stilted at the very least, to cross it, the appearance and demeanour of those gallant volunteers whose passion for locomotion overcame their dislike to a wet jacket was amusing in the highest degree. The gentlemen who appeared to have on a uniform coat and nothing else, so carefully were they tucked up, and such a length of naked limb did they display, paddled their way from the official tents to Messrs. Spiers and Pond's, or from avenue to avenue in the camp, literally like sea-birds. Their long, thin, light-coloured supports, their grey or dark upper vestments, and their peculiar fashion of picking their steps, recalled black storks with white legs, and made them like nothing else under heaven. The young ladies, who to a certain extent emulated these heroes, and who executed some wild and not too decent fandangoes in the umbrella-tent—appropriately enough termed so last night, for it was quite inadequate to keeping out the fury of the storm—appeared to consider the rain as a general leveller of the proprieties. There was some pitiful music in this same umbrella-tent, an organ-boy had come astray, or an accordion was being played by false spirit hands, or the proverbial 'old cow' was in her last extremity, and, to the doleful discordance produced, some perfectly irresponsible damsels danced 'fast and furious.' They were right as to the wet having washed away the ordinary restraints of civilisation. The people present cheered, doubtless in Mark Tapley's spirit, to defy the depressing influences of their abundant wetting. This incited the women to further efforts, until a clumsy can-can was performed, with the dancers ankle-deep in mud and slush, and the audience shouting 'angore!' 'brayvo!' and other of the expressions of intelligent enthusiasm. The proceedings, which would have been suppressed as too pronounced in any nighthouse in London, lasted more than half an hour, and suggested some forcible questions as to the whereabouts and functions of the police. The National Rifle Association has not yet taken out a license under the 25th of George II.; and what was taking place in the umbrella-tent in the half light, yesterday evening, was eminently calculated to bring into discredit all who are responsible for the respectability and good order of the camp. The people who had arranged to dine at the hour at which the heavy rain came down—that is, from half-past seven to half-past nine—escaped many of the inconveniences of the situation for the time. Their sleeping-tents were being deluged meanwhile, but the rain came less into the pavilion than elsewhere, and a certain zest was given to the good things on the table by the reflection that hundreds of volunteers were weatherbound and hungry, and that no one would stir out voluntarily until the weather changed. And when it did change, after two hours' uninterrupted downfall, what a melancholy chorus of damage and discomfort met the ear! 'Here's my kit floated out of the door.' 'My portmanteau's blocked up the trench, and the chairs and tables are floating.' 'I haven't a dry rag of any kind: will any one lend me a pocket-handkerchief or a towel to sit in while my clothes are dried?' 'There's a rivulet running right through this hut, and where the bed was there is a good-sized lake'—such were a few of the observations heard when the weather had so far moderated that the more adventurous could wade their way about. One was asked if Lord Elcho had been applied to to put the storm down, as injurious to the business of the meeting; and another and less sanguine spirit muttered gloomily of the iron-wood round the ammunition-tents, and of the possibility of their being struck by lightning. The comfort of the situation did not increase as the night progressed; for, though Wimbledon-common has a toper's capacity for absorption, and is dry within a few hours of the most tremendous soaking, shirts and bedding are not like a gravelly soil, and retain the wet. We can speak of several tents in which no attempt to retire for the night was made, and where obedience to standing orders in the matter of extinguishing lights and keeping them extinguished was a sore trial. Men longed for daylight as they dabbled helplessly in the dark and wet; and morning broke upon many who were far from refreshed by the mode in which they had perforce spent the night. There were some bitter oburgations of the prohibition which had made the digging of trenches an afterthought, while the attempt to withhold waterproof sheets ought to have made the ears of the Control Department tingle by the tone and frequency with which it was arraigned. With the sunshine came cheerfulness, and as what had been a huge inland sea, extending from the windmill right away to the Guards' encampment on the Wimbledon side, was seen to be a common again, men hung their belongings out to dry with imperturbable philosophy, and consoled themselves for the effect their sleeplessness would have on their aim by the reflection that the majority of their comrades and rivals were in the same box."

THE MOBERLY LIBRARY AT WINCHESTER.—The School Library, which has been built by subscription among Wykehamists as a memorial of the Bishop of Salisbury's head mastership, is now nearly completed, and the opening ceremony is fixed for the afternoon of Domum Day, Tuesday, July 26, when the Bishop of Salisbury, Sir William Erie, the chairman, and other members of the committee, are expected to be present; and it is hoped there may be a large gathering of the Wykehamists. The new Moberly Library is a handsome room, 86 ft. long, 21 ft. wide, with deep bay windows, and 23 ft. high, and will be a great addition to the school buildings. Mr. Butterfield is the architect.

THE NEW FRENCH CAVALRY RIFLE.

We have already, in previous Numbers, published Engravings and accompanying descriptions of the chassépot rifle and some later improvements in the cavalry arm submitted to trial for the use of the French cavalry regiments; and our present illustration represents the latest experiments made to prove the advantages and the precision of an adaptation of the chassépot for a cavalry rifle, with such modifications as, it is said, will place it far above other arms in efficiency and general handiness while the men are in action. In order to test these qualifications, the General-in-Chief at Châlons ordered that the cavalry (both dragons and chasseurs) should be called out to a day of practice, that the new weapon might be used in various positions. These exercises were held in wooded spaces of the camp territory, and were admirably performed, the wide, open glades of that portion of the country rendering the choice of a shooting-ground comparatively easy; while videttes of cavalry, dispersed at some distance, kept guard around the space devoted to the butts, and so prevented accidents. The experiments, which were of great interest to the officers, were presided over by General Litchlin, commandant of the cavalry division; and our Engraving is taken from a sketch made at the time that the men were shooting at point-blank distance of 220 yards—a range which was afterwards increased to 1100 yards.

THE "CONSPIRACY" PROSECUTIONS IN FRANCE.

JUDGMENT was given last Saturday in the affair of the International. The result must greatly disappoint M. Ollivier, for the prosecution has substantially broken down. The leading prisoners are either acquitted or sentenced to almost nominal punishments; and the penalty of a year's imprisonment inflicted upon only seven of the whole band placed at the bar is a repression so inadequate in regard to the terrible case of privy conspiracy alleged by the public prosecutor as to show that it would have been far better not to have stirred in the matter at all.

Thirty-eight people were accused, as members of the International, of belonging to a secret society. Of these, four—Landeck, Flahault, Dugaugier, and Assy—are absolutely acquitted. Assy was the most important man of all the prisoners, for he was the leader of the strike at Creuzot. He said proudly in his defence, "I do not now belong to the International, but I sympathise with the ideas of its members, and as soon as you acquit me, as you must do, I shall join the society." The prisoners, most of them working men, were not in general defended by counsel. The majority of them defended themselves with extraordinary ability, moderation, and propriety. While avowing very revolutionary and socialist principles, they denied that there was anything secret in the proceedings of the International, a society which comprised a million and a half of affiliated members, and always acted in the broad light of day. The public prosecutor endeavoured to establish that, although the International might not be a secret society, any members of it who carried on any secret discussion among themselves

were guilty of a breach of the law. The Court could find no pretext for applying this subtle distinction to more than seven of the whole batch of prisoners. These—Varlin, Combault, Murat, Helligon, Malou, Johannard, and Paisy—were sentenced to fines of 100*fr.* each and a year's imprisonment. The following is the most important paragraph in the text of the judgment:—

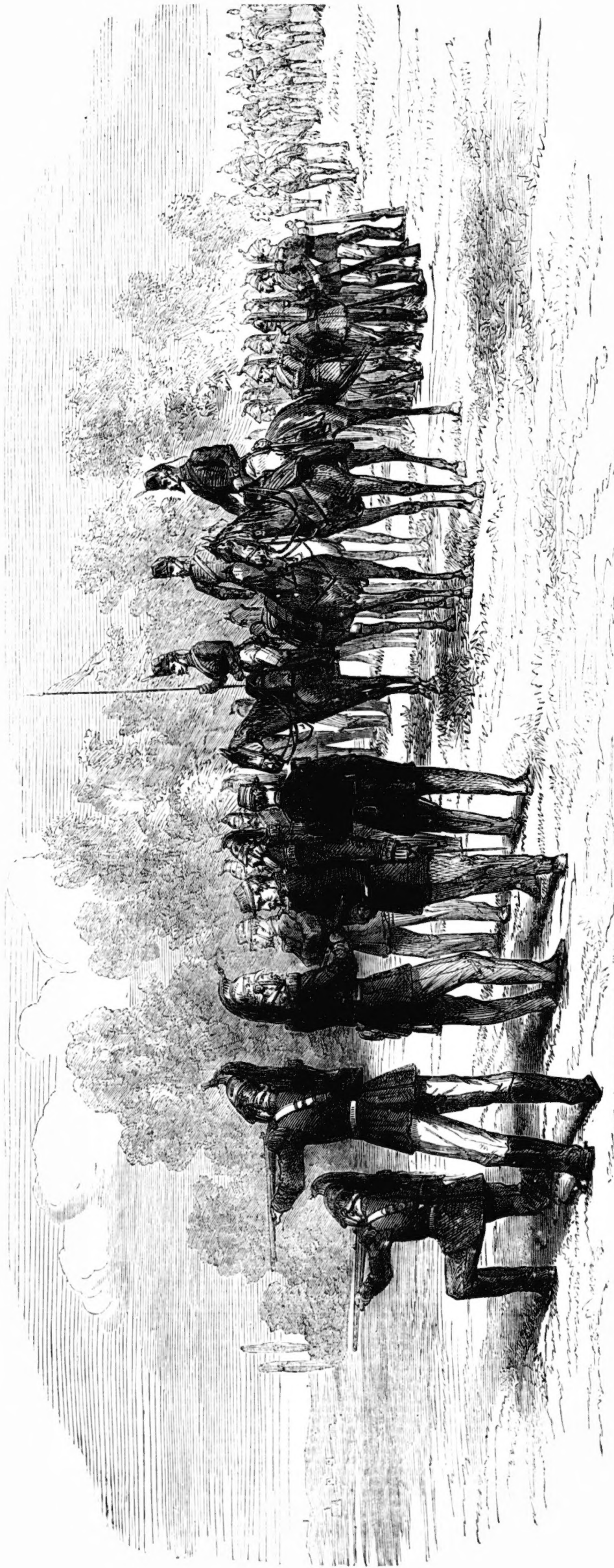
"Whereas, in a general way, it cannot be said that the International Association is a secret society. That this society, composed of 'sections' and 'bureaux,' publicly organised in various European States, and having a general council sitting in London, whose resolutions are discussed and settled annually, in a public general meeting, does not present the characteristics of a secret society. That, although originally engaged for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, it very speedily deviated from its statutes, and there can be no doubt that this society, which might have done much good, has become a dangerous body, taking into account its great numbers, amounting, on

the testimony of the prisoners themselves, to several hundred thousands in France alone, and the ardour with which it throws itself into the most irritating political questions of the day; not abandoning, it is true, its original programme, but declaring that it cannot be realised but by a revolution and a democratic and social republic."

The twenty-seven prisoners (among whom was M. Germain Casse, of the *Marseillaise*) found not guilty of belonging to a secret society were found guilty of belonging to a society of more than twenty members without authorisation, against the form of the statute, &c.; and for that offence were sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The judgment concludes by solemnly declaring the International dissolved in Paris and the department of the Seine. This part of the sentence, considering the enormous ramifications of the International, is likely to be inoperative.

The trial took place at the Palais de Justice, in Paris; and perhaps it may be worth while, as showing how such affairs are managed in

France, to take a retrospective glance at the proceedings. The president of the tribunal departed from the ordinary procedure in letting M. Aulois, the Imperial advocate, make his *proposition* previous to the interrogatory of the accused parties. The traversers and their counsel at first mutely followed the proceedings in court. The former were a remarkably intelligent-looking set of men. Some of them were red cravats. The *traviers* element preponderated on the *banc des accusés*. The schools "are represented by three young editors of the *Libre Penseur*, who were charged, in addition to other misdeemeanors, with being members of the committee of the *Revue Ganche*. Although M. Aulois promised to discuss briefly the points which presented themselves to his mind, and not to enter into any preliminary considerations, his speech lasted five hours and twenty minutes. The Imperial advocate showed that the International is, by virtue of a judicial decision of 1868, an illegal association. This being established, one might have thought that it only remained to prove that the traversers were members of this



TRIALS OF A NEW FRENCH CAVALRY RIFLE IN THE CAMP AT CHALONS.

society. But, as M. Aulois spoke *pro bono publico*, he devoted a few hours to a disquisition on the nature and objects of the International, and its grand council, sitting in London, which he stigmatised as the supreme Vehm marking out modern society for its prey. This supreme council worked in an occult way. The *Marseillaise* was its *Moniteur*. But it never published in that journal anything which it was interested in hiding. Its secrets were so well kept that "the police could never get hold of a list of the supreme council, though in Paris there were more than 245,000 men affiliated with the International." The agents of justice, continued M. Aulois, were quite unable to penetrate the secret of the deliberations of the grand central council of London, or to find out the instruments which were to carry out its decisions. "We have not yet succeeded in laying hold of the archives, so great is the mystery with which its proceedings are enveloped." One of the accused here pertinently observed, "Would it not be reasonable to suppose that if you know so little of these archives, it is because they don't exist?" M. Aulois, however, felt convinced that they do exist. "The proof was a dictionary of cyphers, and some letters in cypher, the key to which the traversers refused to make known. In this dic-

tionary there were a great many names of the heads of sections, inter-mixed with the names Napoleon and Eugénie, and chemical terms, which suggested to justice terrible suspicions as to the intended use of nitro-glycerine, picrate, and fulminants." M. Aulois, from this, concluded that the International is the most terrible engine of socialist democracy ever devised by conspirators. If its origin was purely economic (which the Imperial Advocate doubted), it had become a political institution: a vast revolutionary *embigadement*, bent on the conquest of the world. M. Aulois was, moreover, convinced that if the funeral of Victor Noir had not a bloody dénouement, it was because Rochefort was under a promise to do nothing without first consulting the International Committee, which had just then founded its Workmen's Federation, as the pivot on which political schemes should turn. This brought him to the individuals seated on the *banc des accusés*, whom he divided into two categories. The first category was composed of the veterans who were convicted in 1868, and who helped to found the International in 1862, propagated its ideas, and gave them a formidable shape. In this group he placed Varlin, the most active member of the Parisian group. After him came Malou, who worked hard for

"the cause" at Turcoing, Creuzot, and Fourchambault; Murat, one of the columns of the International, the official correspondent of the London branch; Paisy, the delegate to the Brussels Congress, and the person to whom all the cyphered letters were addressed. The Imperial advocate denounced Paisy as the man on whom "some chemical formulas for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine were found." The prudent M. Aulois would not give greater publicity to these formulas, but he would go into details in signalising to the Court two inventions, "the traces" of which were found in documents "discovered by the police." The first of these inventions were "feld sticks" (*détails phénix*) which were destined to be cast into the main sewers of Paris in case of the Government converting them into strategical roads for the transport of troops and ammunition. These "sticks" were not destined to blow up Paris, but to "smother the soldiers and render the sewers impenetrable as military roads." The other invention was yet more infernal. According to M. Aulois it was an hermetically sealed bottle, and was destined to be thrown out of window on hostile troops. On this bottle exploding, the flames would extend for several yards round, and render the passage of a narrow street a work of difficulty and danger. M.

Aulois placed in the second category Assy, of Creuzot celebrity, "the docile instrument of the London Central Committee." As for Rocher, his antecedents entitled him to the consideration of the tribunal. He was by birth a Vendean; sent to Nantes by his family, he threw himself ardently into Anti-Protestant polemics. His efforts on behalf of Roman Catholicism obtained for him the felicitations of the French Episcopacy. In 1869, when a railway employé in the Var, his arm was injured through a railway accident, and he submitted courageously to amputation. The company in whose service he was condemned to pay him 30,000 francs damages by the tribunal of Draguignan. But, on appeal, it defeated Rocher, who, finding himself in a terrible condition, utterly without resources, threw himself into the furnace of Socialism, and became the Ignatius Loyola of the "International." M. Aulois (and no wonder) thought Rocher was entitled to the benefit of extenuating circumstances for his wild campaign against what he chose to consider the injustices of society. The Imperial advocate throughout prejudiced the case by connecting it with recent political events; but the result, as stated above, did not go far to warrant his vaticinations.



TRIAL OF MEMBERS OF THE WORKMEN'S "INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY" IN FRANCE.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 385.

MR. JOHNSTON OF BALLYKILBEG.

On Thursday, the 7th, the House, early in the evening, got again into Committee on the Education Bill, and worked at it steadily for several hours, during which the House was quiet and the lobbies deserted. But when the hand of the clock was getting near the figure 10 a change began to creep over the scene. The Irish members, who have been little interested in the Education Bill, began to flock in, and soon after ten they might be seen clustered in groups in the lobbies, discussing something with characteristic energy of action. Knowing by this that there must be some Irish business upon the paper, we turned to it to discover what business it was, and saw that the second order of the day was the Processions (Ireland) Bill. "Oh, that's it!" we said to ourselves; "then we are in for an Irish row." Conspicuous amongst these excited Irish members was Mr. William Johnston of Ballykilbeg, the notable Orangeman whom Belfast sent to Parliament in 1868 to defend "Protestant interests in Ireland." Mr. Johnston, though he calls himself "an Independent Protestant Progressist," sits below the gangway on the Conservative side of the House. Mr. Johnston is, in the north of Ireland, a famous man. He is a leader of the Orange faction there; he makes strong speeches to enthusiastic crowds, who salute him with volleys of cheers and Kentish fire; he heads party processions, marching to the clangour of martial music, under waving banners if such be allowed by law, or even if not allowed—with more zest, perhaps, if not allowed, as then there is superadded to the excitement and pleasure a piquant flavour of rebellion. And so, when we saw that Mr. Johnston of Ballykilbeg was returned we trembled for the peace of the House. "Another Hesketh," said we, "or Knox; but even more volatile, audacious, and bitter." But, happily, this was mere illusion, as we promptly discovered when Mr. Johnston came up to take his seat. We were in the lobby, when a friendly Irish gentleman pointed out to us the new member for Belfast. "That's Mr. Johnston of Ballykilbeg," said our friend to us, as a short, slightly-made, quiet-looking gentleman, conspicuous only for an orange-coloured beard, some eight inches long (a party emblem, this, by-the-way, of which no law can deprive him), passed before us. "Well," thought we, "throwing no inexperienced eye over the gentleman, 'this is certainly no wild Irishman—not Irish at all, we should say, but Scotch. The colour of his hair, his staid and somewhat hard features, and the slow walk, are all Scotch; nor have his eyes in them the brilliancy, the restlessness, the humour of Hibernian eyes. No! he is Scotch—as, indeed, his name indicates, when we think of it—and not Irish." And all this was confirmed when we came to hear him speak. He speaks freely enough, but not with Irish fluency nor in Irish manner; nor has he, as far as we can discern, the slightest touch of Hibernian accent. Indeed, but for some occasional, though not frequent, strong expression, a stranger hearing him might fancy that he was listening to an English country gentleman. But the truth is, as we have said, he is Scotch: his mother was a Miss Scott. He has, too, married a Scotch lady—to wit, the daughter of the late Sir John Hay, Sheriff Substitute, &c., of Stirlingshire. Mr. Johnston has received the education of a gentleman. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated B.A. in 1852 and M.A. in 1856. He is, too, an author. His works are "Nightshade," "Freshfield," "Under Which King?" "The Lotus Flower," &c. We have not been fortunate enough to see any of these books, and therefore can say nothing about them. We note, though, that "The Lotus Flower" is in the catalogue of the London Library; and, as this library is rather select, we will take it for granted that "The Lotus Flower" attracted attention, at least for a time. Such, then, is Mr. William Johnston of Ballykilbeg. "Do you know Mr. Johnston?" an Irish gentleman was asked. "Know him! yes," was the reply; "and but for that Orange bee in his bonnet he would be one of the best fellows in the world." This is hardly putting the matter right. Mr. Johnston has strictly no bee in his bonnet, but a fixed idea in his head, which, though, is almost as bad.

THE FIGHT.

"There is mischief ahead," said we, as we noticed these clusters of Orangemen; and we very soon learned what it was. They suspected, and suspected rightly, as it turned out, that the Government wished to postpone this bill; and, though they hate the measure, they determined to press it on, and get a division upon it; and at half-past ten o'clock they one and all entered the House, and straightway the fight began. It was opened by Lord Claud John Hamilton, the nephew of Lord Claud, and second son of the Marquis of Abercorn. The House was working at the Education Bill, and the Government, it was known, wished it to keep working steadily for an hour or two more. But the cabal had determined that this should not be; and as soon as opportunity offered Lord Claud John, backed by his friends, rose and moved that the Chairman do report progress. "The Chief Secretary for Ireland promised that he would proceed with the Processions Bill to-night. It is time that this Education Bill should be put aside, that the Chief Secretary may perform his promise." Such was the tenor of his Lordship's little speech. "No! no!" "Go on! go on!" was shouted by the Liberals, and answered by cheers from the Conservatives. Mr. Gladstone, somewhat curtly, denied that any promise of this sort had been given. All that was promised was that the Irish Bill should have the next turn. One could see that he was annoyed, as well he might be. Irish affairs took up almost the whole of last Session, and have occupied half of this; and to be called upon to stop this great work of education that a knot of angry Orangemen might gabble for an hour or two about a trumpety Procession Bill was enough to provoke a saint. But everybody there who knows the House and its ways saw that the cabal would succeed. A small pertinacious minority can always beat a majority in the end; but the Conservative minority was not small on this occasion. The Conservatives had been whipped up for this fight, and were in rather strong force; and, after Mr. Gladstone had sat down, a dozen Irishmen rose in succession to assert that a promise had been given and must be fulfilled; and so the Prime Minister, seeing that opposition would only waste time, had to give way. "Well," said he, in effect, "here are two or three formal clauses in the Education Bill, let us pass them, and then the Chairman shall report progress." And this was done. At eleven o'clock Mr. Forster, who had hoped that the Committee would go on working at his bill for three hours more, to his great chagrin, had to pack up his papers and take his departure. Men outside complain sometimes that our Ministers get irritable. Surely, conduct like this is enough to irritate the severest of stoics or the holiest of saints. But for this pestilent faction the Education Bill would have been so far advanced that it would, as we now see, have got clear of the Committee on Monday, or rather on Tuesday morning; but, though the Committee worked at it until daylight began to dawn on Tuesday morning, it had to rise at last, leaving much to be done; and after all no action was taken on that Processions Bill, as we shall see. It is rumoured, readers, that next Session a notable Irish member will raise the question of a Federal Parliament in Dublin—that is, a Parliament to manage strictly Irish matters; and he asserts that, not only is the project feasible, but that many of our statesmen have begun to look upon it with favour. Gracious powers! can this be so? Fancy, all Irish local matters, party processions bills, and the like, eliminated from the Imperial Parliament! It seems too good an idea ever to be realised. Mr. Chichester Fortescue moved the second reading of the Processions Bill, and explained at length its provisions, and was calmly listened to. After him rose Mr. Johnston of Ballykilbeg, in unwonted mood. He denounced the bill as another "coercion bill," and told us—albeit in his usual quiet manner—that, if the bill passed, it would "deluge the hills and plains of Ireland with blood!" Whereupon there were murmurs and also laughter—which was surely the most appropriate greeting for such fustian. "The hills and plains of Ireland deluged with blood!"—that excited Orange mobs may traverse

the streets of Irish cities and towns headed by the squire of Ballykilbeg in an Orange scarf! Our prospects looked gloomy enough when Mr. Johnston sat down. Seven or eight excited Irishmen jumped on to their feet to catch Mr. Speaker's eye, and there seemed to be no reason why the debate should not go on till three o'clock, or even later than that. But after one or two more speakers had, amidst much noise and confusion, blown off their steam, Mr. Gregory, the member for the county of Galway, a sober, quiet, respectable Irish gentleman, rose, and, as a *Deus ex machina*, moved—at the suggestion of the Government, some say—the adjournment of the debate. An explosion of wrath met this attempt to cut short the discussion. Member after member rose from the Conservative benches to denounce the Government for thus attempting to shirk the question. But the Liberal members, who were in force, having got the cue, kept up a rolling fire of "Vide, vide! Agreed, agreed!" and this soon began to tell. The most pertinacious talkers will not talk long when they cannot be heard. True, we have seen men thus assailed fold their arms, compress their lips, and look defiance, as if they would say, "No, no, my friends; you cannot put me down. Most men may be put down, but I am made of sterner stuff." But this sort of thing only provokes laughter, and of all the weapons of assault used here there is none so effective as this cacophonous artillery. No heroism, or obstinacy, or courage can stand long against that; and so the division came before we expected it—not, however, till Mr. Whalley had put in an appearance. He rose to vent his wrath on the Pope of Rome, Jesuitism, and Popish doings in general, when Colonel Stewart Knox sat down. But Mr. Whalley was soon settled; for upon him, as soon as his head appeared above the crowd, all parties concentrated their fire, and in a few minutes almost literally blew him back into his seat, and then the division came, and the debate was adjourned. This contest was rather a curious one. This was a Government bill. It was hated by the Orange faction, and yet the Government were fighting to get it postponed and the Orangemen struggling to have it discussed. On Wednesday, at about one a.m., the bill was, on the motion of the Irish Secretary, postponed for three months—i.e., withdrawn. This is curious strategy, and, to us, not quite intelligible.

MR. W. H. SMITH'S VICTORY.

On Friday week we had another fight. The combatants, though, on this occasion were exclusively English; and therefore, while there was some heat, there was nothing approaching to the fierce turbulence which characterises Irish faction-fights here, as elsewhere. The *casus belli* was this: On the Thames Embankment, between Whitehall-place and Scotland-yard, there is a piece of land two acres and a half in extent. This land was reclaimed from the river, and is the property of the Crown. The Government want to turn an honest penny by building on this land. Very creditable this. Government, like all trustees of public property, ought to make the most of it. On the other hand, many people think that this land ought not to be covered with houses, but to be laid out as a pleasure-ground for the people. No doubt, there is much to be said for this plan; and, if it were our duty to debate this subject, we should feel a strong inclination to have sided with the people against the Crown; but our duty is not to discuss notions which come before the House, but to describe the scenes therein and the actors. Mr. William Henry Smith led the opposition to the Government. He is the Conservative member for Westminster; and if the Westminster electors will have a Conservative representative, they cannot do better than stick to Mr. Smith; for, to say the least of him, he is a diligent and useful member. Mr. Smith, as we all know, carries on in London a very large business; but all men do not know, as we do, that he is reputed to be an able man of business in the House of Commons; and certainly whatever he has undertaken to do here he has done well. On Friday week he stated his case with remarkable clearness, precision, and force. No practised lawyer that we know could have done the work better. Many a practised lawyer whom we know would have done it much worse. Lawyers too often talk to show their skill; Mr. Smith talks to make us understand his case, which is surely the better way. And now having introduced the leader of the opposition *pro hac vice*, as the lawyers say, which means leader for this occasion, we must summarise. Lord Enfield, in his own peculiar manner, seconded Mr. Smith. Softly flowing is the eloquence of the noble Lord, like a scarcely rippling brook; for his Lordship's manner is a quiet, easy, aristocratic manner. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, as keeper of the national purse, had to answer these two. Great at logic is Mr. Lowe; and on this occasion his logic, as we listened to him, appeared to be irrefragable, triumphant. But, as great philosophers say, man is not merely a logical machine, but has tastes, feelings, passions, &c., which do form often stronger motive powers than even reason; and so it happened that when Mr. Lowe sat down we recoiled against his hard logic, and said to ourselves, "It's all very well; but, logic notwithstanding, we would rather see the piece of ground covered with trees, and shrubs, and flowers than with houses." Mr. Smith opened the fight at nine o'clock, when there were but few members present; but gradually they flowed in—slowly at first, but with ever-increasing rapidity, until eleven o'clock, when over 200 had mustered. We had paid but little attention to this business, and had no notion, for a time, that Mr. Smith would conquer; but we soon began to discern ominous signals of distress on the Government bench and elsewhere. The Government whips were plainly at fault and anxious. The Liberals were down in goodly numbers; but it was soon discovered that a considerable number—some of whom had been specially whipped up—were mutinous. Nor was the mutiny confined to below the gangway. The truth is, there was no knowing how far it had spread. Some of the members who sit immediately behind the Government were suspected. Indeed, it became clear that if something were not done to arrest the progress of the mutiny, the Government would be defeated. It was under this impression, we suspect, and to attempt to retrieve the day, that Gladstone rose. And will he not do it? If logic delivered in the Prime Minister's most fervid style can do it, it will be done; for he is, as we can see, excited, and even angry; and when he is thus, he is generally irresistible. But, alas! he, like the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could only appeal to the reason, and not to the sympathies, of his hearers; and therefore his speech, forcible as it was, produced no effect upon the mutineers, to whom, of course, he specially addressed it. It has been often said that speeches in the House of Commons never gain votes. This is not true. Gladstone has often by his speeches reclaimed wavering and changed the minds of many who had decided to vote against him or not to vote at all. But on this occasion he was quite powerless; and when the division was called over forty Liberals deserted their chief, and Mr. Smith got a majority of fifty. But, it may be asked, how came Mr. Smith to get fifty majority, when less than fifty Liberals deserted their party? The answer is, that several Liberals marched out at the ring of the division-bell, whilst many others, knowing what was coming on, refused to come down. Here was a great triumph for Mr. Smith; and proud he must have been when he walked up to the table with the paper in his hand, the House echoing and re-echoing the while with ringing cheers. And now, one word upon the policy of the Government on this matter. Was it not a sad mistake to oppose the motion? Surely! But then, no man is always wise. Did not Homer sometimes nod?

WILLIAM HEAL, an elector of Bridgwater, was convicted, on Monday, at the Central Criminal Court, of perjury before the Bridgwater Election Committee, in April, 1866, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT is reported from Aberdovey, a well-known watering-place on the west coast of Wales. A party of five young ladies were bathing, and two of them—Miss Lavell and Miss Ellen Edwards—who remained in the water some time after the others came out, got out of their depth. Loud cries for assistance were raised, and a police-constable who was on the beach plunged into the sea and succeeded in rescuing Miss Edwards. The other young lady was drowned.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House read the third time and passed the Irish Land Bill, after agreeing to several verbal amendments, and adding a new clause, at the instance of Earl Granville, to the effect that eviction in certain specified cases, such as the exercise of rights not necessary to the cultivation of the holding, and from which the tenant is debarred by express or implied agreement, or the refusal to permit the landlord to quarry, mine, cut timber, make roads, view the holding, or sport thereon, should not be deemed a disturbance.

The Wages Attachment Abolition Bill and the Protection of Inventions Bill also went through the final stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

At the morning sitting, in Committee of the whole House, a resolution was agreed to making an additional grant for public elementary education to meet the financial requirements of the new system. The consideration of the Education Bill was then resumed, and clauses from 58 to 64 inclusive were ordered to stand in the bill, after a very brief discussion. To clause 65, relating to the attendance of the children at school, Sir T. Bazley proposed, as an amendment, that it should be imperative on the Education Department to require every school board to enforce regulations for attendance. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Liddell and Mr. Pease, the latter expressing himself in favour of permissive compulsion, and moving to amend the amendment by giving an option to the Education Department. Mr. Forster admitted that to some extent compulsion was necessary; but he held that it would be futile until the schools were provided, and two years must elapse before there would be sufficient school accommodation throughout the country. The question was, then, whether, with the knowledge of this fact, it was necessary to insert a compulsory provision in the bill, and, if so, what that provision should be. The Committee could make compulsion universal, or throw the responsibility on the Education Department, or else leave to each district the option of trying the experiment as provided by the bill; and this last, he argued, was the best course to adopt. At the end of two years, when full school provision had been supplied, Parliament would be in a more advantageous position to consider the question than at present. On a division, the Committee declined, by 259 to 92, to accept Sir T. Bazley's amendment in its obligatory form. The amendment was then made permissive by the insertion of the word "may" for "shall," and in that shape was put from the chair, when it was negatived without a division. Mr. Mundella next brought the question of compulsory attendance before the Committee on a wider issue, by moving an amendment in favour of direct compulsion. The Committee at once divided, and rejected the proposal by 230 to 92. The time having now arrived for suspending the sitting, the Chairman reported progress.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, at the evening sitting, directed attention to reclamation of land from the Thames, consequent upon the construction of the embankment on the north shore of the river, which had been effected at the cost of the ratepayers of the metropolis. The hon. gentleman urged that, on this ground, and because of the necessity for sanitary reasons of preserving open spaces, the property was created though vested in the Crown, ought to be reserved for the public recreation. With this object he moved, and Lord ENFIELD seconded, an address to her Majesty praying that no public offices should be erected on the reclaimed land.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER condemned the proposal as one of confiscation. The site referred to belonged to the nation, and was worth £150,000. Full value had been given for it by the Crown, as trustee for the nation, to the ratepayers of the metropolis; and if, for purposes of their own, they desired to possess the property, it was open to them to negotiate for its purchase.

Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE recommended that the land should be dedicated to the public use by erecting the Museum of Natural History upon it.

Mr. GLADSTONE reminded the House that it had not yet been decided to place any public offices on the ground, and said that when a vote was inserted in the Estimates for the work, then would be the time to consider it. Even if the motion were assented to, it would not be worth the paper on which it was printed. The soil of the Thames did not belong to Lord n, but was just as much property as the estate of any member of the House, and resided in the Crown, and he insisted that Parliament ought not to make a grant of this kind from the public purse; for in doing so it would break down a long-established and well-considered policy, and clear the way for returning to the old system, deliberately abandoned, of making grants for local purposes. In short, the House had no right or title to give any directions with regard to the use of this property, except by Act of Parliament coming into operation on the demise of the Crown.

Mr. COWPER-TREMPLE and Mr. WEST opposed the motion, the latter denouncing it as a revolutionary invasion of property; whilst Mr. WALPOLE urged that the House might as well abandon its functions altogether if it were not to be allowed to advise the Crown as to the manner in which the land should be appropriated.

After considerable discussion the House divided, and carried the motion against the Government by 156 to 106.

The announcement excited great cheering.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord GRANVILLE, in reply to a question from the Earl of Malmesbury, stated that the French Government had announced their intention to resist the election of Prince Leopold of Sigmaringen to the throne of Spain; but that her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with other Powers, were exerting themselves to the utmost for the preservation of peace and the restoration of an amicable understanding.

Lord SALISBURY gave notice that he should propose to refer the University Tests Bill to a Select Committee.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE moved an address to the Queen upon the subject of the recent massacre of Englishmen by Greek brigands; but after Lord Granville had explained that the Government had done, and were doing, all they could to secure the detection and punishment of the greatest offenders, he was induced to yield to a recommendation offered by Lord Russell, and to withdraw his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, replying to Mr. W. H. Gregory, stated that there was "no foundation whatever" for the report which has appeared in certain Spanish journals that England has expressed herself favourable to the selection of a member of the House of Hohenzollern to fill the throne of Spain; and a little later the PRIME MINISTER explained, at the instance of Sir W. Hutt, that it was on Tuesday evening last that the Government, to their no small surprise, first received the intelligence that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen had been accepted by the Government of Spain as a candidate for the throne of that country, and that the Government of the Emperor of the French had declared that the accession of this Prince to the Spanish throne would not be tolerated by France, but would be regarded by them as a case admitting of and requiring a resort to extremities. Her Majesty's Government were not aware that the Government of the King of Prussia had committed or b and themselves by any approval of such candidature; and, finally, her Majesty's Government had exercised, and will exercise, all the legitimate friendly influence that they might be supposed to possess, with due regard to the dignity and self-respect of every foreign Power, for the purpose of preventing any event so calamitous and deplorable as that a great European convulsion and bloodshed should arise out of circumstances of this character.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The House subsequently resolved itself into Committee on the Elementary Education Bill, resuming the consideration of clause 65, dealing with the "attendance of children at school." This Mr. Lowther proposed to amend by striking out that portion of it which defines the purposes for which the school boards may make by-laws, so taking away from these bodies the permissive compulsory powers conferred upon them by the sub-sections to the clause. On going to a division, the Committee negatived the proposal by 274 to 119. The sub-section empowering the school board to make a by-law requiring the parents of children above the age of five years and under twelve to cause their attendance at school, Mr. Welby moved to amend by providing that this limit should apply to girls, and that the limit for boys should range from five to ten years of age. Mr. Forster expressed himself willing to give the school boards the discretion of fixing the ages to which the by-laws should apply, between five years and thirteen, the by-law subject to the approval of the Education Department. On this understanding Mr. Welby withdrew his amendment, and the section was altered as proposed by Mr. Forster.

The next question upon which the Committee divided was a proviso to clause 66, moved by Mr. Pell, to the effect that any endowment of a school applied by school managers of a public elementary school to educational purposes under the Act should be treated as "subscriptions," and, when so applied by a school board, be regarded as funds raised out of rates. It was opposed by Mr. Forster, and negatived by 193 to 25.

On reaching the 81st clause, Mr. Candlish proposed, as an amendment, that voluntary-supported schools established after the passing of the Act should not receive the Parliamentary grant. The amendment was defeated by 190 to 70.

Clause 82, providing that the conditions required to be fulfilled by an elementary school in order to obtain a Parliamentary grant, should be those contained in the minutes of the Education Department, in force for the time being, Mr. Forster moved to amend by stipulating that the conditions should also provide that, after March 31, 1871, the grant should not be made in respect of any instruction in religious subjects, and should not for

any year exceed the income of the school for that year which was derived from sources other than the Parliamentary grant. After some discussion, Mr. Forster's amendment was agreed to upon the understanding that a division should be taken upon his amendment, that no preference or advantage should be given to any school on the ground that it is or is not provided by a school board. On that amendment the Committee divided, when it was carried by 317 to 86.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Prayer-Book (Lectinary) Bill was passed through Committee. On division their Lordships negatived, by 60 to 24, the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury to omit from the preamble the passage which sets forth that the Bill had been approved of the new Lectinary.

The Benefices Resignation Bill was read the third time by 29 to 18; and, after some verbal amendments had been introduced, the bill was passed the final stage.

Marquis TOWNSHEND withdrew his Contagious Diseases (Metropolis) Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

At the morning sitting, the House entered upon the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill, when, Mr. Disraeli having requested the Government to state the extent to which they agreed and disagreed with the amendments, Mr. Gladstone intimated that Ministers were prepared to concur in the greater part of them. The exceptions were those which affected the scale of compensation for disturbance, and that relating to the term of the lease, which was inserted in the bill as an alternative to the scale. They proposed to restore the term to thirty-one years instead of twenty-one. They would reluctantly agree to the amendments respecting the building of cottages and the registration of improvements; but disagreed to a part of the amendment in the clause defining what was and what was not to be treated as a disturbance by the act of the landlord; amend the third or "disturbance" clause, and change the 6th clause, with regard to the law of distress. Mr. C. Fortescue then moved that the House disagree with the Lords' amendments to the scale, and was opposed by Mr. Disraeli and Dr. Hall. On a division the amendments were disagreed to by 146 to 55. The proviso to the third clause, which disentitles the tenant to compensation if he lets part of the holding in conacre, was amended, with the consent of Mr. Gladstone, and on the motion of Mr. Samuelson, by exempting from the operation of the proviso all holdings let in conacre for the cultivation of potatoes or other green crops, the land being properly manured. Mr. Samuelson objected to the Lords' amendment which struck out the proviso allowing land to be let for the building of labourers' cottages; but, the amendment receiving the approval of Mr. Gladstone and Dr. Hall, it was agreed to, upon a division, by 236 to 29. Mr. C. Fortescue having proposed to disagree with the Lords' amendment reducing the term of the lease from thirty-one to twenty-one years, Mr. Disraeli stated that he should take the sense of the House upon the subject, the lesser period being the common term in England and Scotland. The right hon. gentleman persisted in his determination, but the amendment was rejected by 262 to 186. The clause inserted by the Lords for permissive registration of improvements Mr. Samuelson moved to amend so that registration should only take place when landlord and tenant were mutually agreed that it was desirable. This was opposed by Dr. Hall and Colonel Wilson-Patten; but, being accepted by the Government, it was carried on a division by 249 to 186. Another division was taken on the motion of the Government to disagree to the Lords' amendment, limiting the discretion of the chairman of quarter sessions to declare an ejectment for non-payment of rent or disturbance. It resulted in the rejection of the Lords' amendment by 248 to 171. The sitting was soon after suspended. At the evening sitting the rest of the Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill were reconsidered and disposed of.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.

At nine o'clock Mr. Mundella brought on the subject of the systematic evasion of the Truck Acts in the coal and iron mining districts in Scotland, and in other trades in the United Kingdom. The subject was exhaustively treated by a number of members, and Mr. Bruce promised inquiry.

PARTY PROCEEDINGS IN IRELAND.

It was not permitted to Mr. S. Aytoun to obtain from the Government minutes of the arrangements which led to the opening of first appointments to offices in the public service to unrestricted competition. A grievance of commercial Dublin in regard to the slow working of telegraphic communication with England was fully expounded by Mr. Pim; and admitted failures were attributed by Lord Hartington, first to the unexpectedly overwhelming increase of the business of this branch of the Post Office; and, next, to the breaking of one of the cables between the two countries; and he added that more cables would be laid down.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SITES FOR CHURCHES BILL.

The sites for Places of Worship Bill, which stood for Committee, was withdrawn by Mr. O. MORRIS, with an intimation that he shall next year reintroduce the portion of the measure which was intended to facilitate the acquisition of sites for churches and chapels, omitting that which related to schools, the necessity for which had been removed, or at all events diminished, by the clauses which have been introduced into the Education Bill.

PERMISSIVE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Sir W. LAWSON, in moving the second reading of this bill, dwelt with emphasis upon the evils which arise in this country from habits of intoxication; and maintained that they are in great part attributable to the temptations which are offered to the people under the existing system of licensing public-houses. He regretted that his measure had not reached its present stage at an earlier period of the Session, but justified its postponement on the ground that he had been waiting for the production of the general licensing measure which had been promised by the Government. The motion for the second reading was seconded by Lord C. Hamilton, while the rejection of the measure was proposed by Mr. Wheelhouse and Mr. O'Reilly Deane.

Mr. BAUER explained the circumstances under which the Government had been prevented from introducing their Licensing Bill during the present Session—the extraordinary length of time occupied by the consideration of the Irish Land Bill and the Education Bill—and promised that it should be brought in at the earliest period next year. He admitted that it was desirable to reduce to a considerable extent the number of public-houses and beer-shops, and in carrying out this restriction to give effect to the popular will expressed in a guarded and legitimate manner. The bill of the member for Carlisle was in many respects imperfect, especially in making no provision for the compensation which it would be necessary to the dealers in intoxicating liquors; and for a variety of reasons he was compelled to recommend the House to reject it.

When a division was taken, the motion for the second reading was negatived by a majority of 31-121 to 90; but the announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers by the supporters of the bill, who evidently regarded this defeat as a prelude of ultimate, if not approximate, victory.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the following bills—viz., the Ateliers' Bill (Remuneration) Bill, the Wages Attachment Abolition Bill, the Wine and Beerhouses Act (1869) Amendment Bill, the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Bill, the Protection of Inventions Bill, the London and North-Western Railway Company's steam-Vessels Bill, the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Supplemental Bill, and the Local Government Supplemental Bill.

THE UNIVERSITY TESTS BILL.

Earl DE GREY and RUPON moved the second reading of this bill. The Marquis of SALISBURY moved as an amendment the following resolutions:—1st, That in any measure for enabling persons not members of the Church of England to hold offices to which they are not now eligible in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and the colleges and halls in those Universities, it is essential to provide by law proper safeguards for the maintenance of religious instruction and worship, and for the religious character of the education to be given therein. 2nd, That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the best mode of giving effect to the foregoing resolution.

The Bishop of OXFORD, believing that religious instruction could be more freely carried out under the protection of that bill, would vote against the amendment.

The Bishop of GLOUCESTER supported the amendment, and contended that the safeguards were necessary for the protection of religious instruction.

The Bishop of EXETER said the time had come when all men's minds were made up on the point that Dissenters should no longer be excluded from the emoluments of the Universities.

The Archbishop of YORK supported the bill, and opposed the amendment of the Marquis of Salisbury as unnecessary and useless.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 83; against it, 97; majority against the second reading, 14.

The resolutions of the Marquis of Salisbury were then put.

Earl DE GREY and RUPON said he should not oppose the adoption of the first resolution, as he concurred in its principle. It was then put to the House and agreed to.

On the proposal for the second resolution, Earl GREY opposed the question being referred to a Select Committee. The Marquis of SALISBURY said his object in referring it to a Select Committee was to have the bill based upon the evidence that would be brought before it, rather than propose one founded on his own views alone. An animated discussion followed, after which the House again divided, when the numbers were—For the resolution, 95; against it, 79; majority for the resolution, 16. The resolution was consequently carried.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Commons' reasons for disagreeing with their Lordships' amendments to this bill were brought up and ordered to be considered on Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

Mr. DISRAELI: I am at all times unwilling to press her Majesty's Government for information with respect to our relations with friendly Powers; but I feel bound, in the present critical state of affairs on the Continent, to ask the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government whether it is in his power to make any communication to the House respecting the misunderstanding which appears, unhappily, to exist between two of her Majesty's principal allies.

Mr. GLADSTONE: I regret to say that I must ask the right hon. gentleman and the House to be contented with a very brief statement. We have no specific intelligence to convey to Parliament of a nature to satisfy the natural desire of the country to hear that all the difficulties in connection with the candidature of Prince Leopold to the throne of Spain are completely at an end. The communications between France and Prussia on the subject have not been actually brought to a close. I need scarcely add that we continue to use, as far as depends on us, every effort to remove those difficulties and to ensure the preservation of peace.

Mr. HOBSMAN: It has been stated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the French Chamber, and reported in the *Constitutionnel*, that the Government of France, in the course they were pursuing, had the sympathy and moral support of every Cabinet in Europe. I wish to ask whether, as regards the Cabinet of Great Britain, the statement is accurate.

Mr. GLADSTONE: I can only say, in reply to the very natural question of my right hon. friend, that I do not think it would be for the public interest, at this moment, that I should enter into details upon that particular subject to which he has alluded. But this I may say, that Lord Granville has addressed a communication to Paris on the subject of the declaration to which my right hon. friend refers.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

Sir C. Dilke moved that elections of the school boards under the bill should be by secret ballot; but, in compliance with the wish of Mr. Forster, withdrew from the motion the word "secret." Some further discussion followed, when, after a motion to report progress made by Colonel Barttelot was defeated, Sir C. Dilke's motion was carried by a majority of 79.

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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1879.

THE WORKING MAN AGAIN!

THERE is talk of a working man's demonstration on Sunday in Hyde Park, and the subject to be "demonstrated" about is, we believe, the new Sunday Trading Bill of Mr. Thomas Hughes. We fear this demonstration will not do much, if any, good, and that a few "working men" will go home from it very hot and very dusty, and a little "bright in the eye," and whop their wives. But, at the same time, we think their cause of complaint a just one, and we by no means sneeze at demonstrations. As Mr. Mill so finely said in his speech at the Agricultural Hall upon the Gladstone Reform Bill, the countries in which the people are allowed to show their numerical physical force are the countries in which they are not called upon to use it.

We might go on to refer to the urgency with which this Journal has, from the first setting in of the new régime, urged that a Parliament of mediocrities would prove a Parliament of meddle and muddle; and, also, that men of the stamp of Mr. Hughes were not Liberals, but Tories, smeared over with good-nature and patronising tendencies. By the part such men take in trades-union questions, they sufficiently show the stuff they are made of and the principles they hold. That, also, this Journal has repeatedly insisted upon. But the working man cannot or will not see that the principle of "picketing" and of all coercive or protective guild-action is precisely the same as that of the Sunday legislation which they abhor; and thus we have the ridiculous spectacle of working men voting for Mr. Hughes to-day because he is a working man's protectionist, and demonstrating against him to-morrow for the same reason.

Now, Mr. Hughes is perfectly consistent, though, we heartily hold, wrong to the very core. It is his clients—we were going to say his pets, the working men—who are self-contradictory. And, what is worse, the die is cast. Working men have gone in for democratic protectionism; have parted with King Log, and got King Stork, entirely forgetting that there were two sides to the question. It is a melancholy fact that the people who put you on the back and propose to look after your interests are usually apt to want to regulate your whole career according to their own notions. Mr. Thomas Hughes and Lord Chelmsford have not the remotest notion of a working man's Sunday. They do not reflect that Sunday is his only day of leisure, and that on that day little pleasures are thought of—and, naturally, thought much of—which neither he nor his wife has time to think of on any other day of the week. Now is the time for a bottle of ginger-beer, to make shandy-gaff, to share after dinner with "my dear." Now is the time when the budding damsel of the household thinks she will buy an ounce of rose lozenges or a cheap bottle of perfume before going out with her sweetheart in the evening. Now is the time when they all turn out for a long walk, and find no means of getting a drop of beer at their journey's end. "They ought to take their refreshments with them." Yes; we should just like to see a member of Parliament with a baby on one arm, a stone bottle on the other, and an umbrella stuck under his shoulder. It is on Sunday, in fact, that the working man has some idea of enjoying himself in his own way; and no Legislature has a right to interfere with anything he does on that day, or anything that other people do for him on that day, unless direct personal injury coming under the same category as theft or murder can be proved to be the intent of some of

the parties concerned. To say, "I will protect you from temptation," or "I will give you rest, which you do not seek; and I will do it because I know it will be good for you," is pure impertinence. It is of the very essence of paternal government, and cannot logically stop short of universal dictation, espionage, and protection. Little as the working men in general may see it, a government which is entitled to tell you when you may buy a newspaper or pot of beer, and when you may not, is equally entitled to force you to church at the bayonet's point. And if the pot of beer is not directly in question now, it is indirectly; and Mr. Hughes knows it.

It is quite useless raising these questions; but there is one matter to which we do hope working men will turn their attention. It is the formation by themselves of real working-men's clubs. A few years ago Lord Stanley (the present Earl of Derby) gave them some excellent counsel upon the subject; but here, as elsewhere, they are still in leading-strings. A working-man's club will never be anything but a sham so long as the wires of the management are pulled by "gentlemen," clergymen, and Elevated Beings of one sort or another. There can be no doubt whatever that in towns working men would be immense gainers if they would form genuine clubs for their own order, and frequent the public-house as little as possible. But, in any case, we repeat, in vain though it be, the warning so often given before—that all "friends" of the working man of the stamp of Lord Elcho and Mr. Thomas Hughes are by nature Tories and despots, and will not be content till they have washed, clothed, educated, and moralized him by Act of Parliament; and that, in submitting to that delicious process, the working man will find he has by degrees become a kind of State charity-boy. It is true, there is one obstacle in the way of this climax ever being realised: the ratepayers in general would cry out if the programme were openly announced. But the mischief is that it never will be. In the meanwhile, a Government which likes to be "strong" will go on allowing private members who can command a following to play fantastic tricks before high Heaven; and in a few more years we shall have—well, we shall have a pretty kettle of fish, and be apt to wish the working man had read a little political science before he got his precious vote.

BLESSING THE SEA BEFORE THE SARDINE

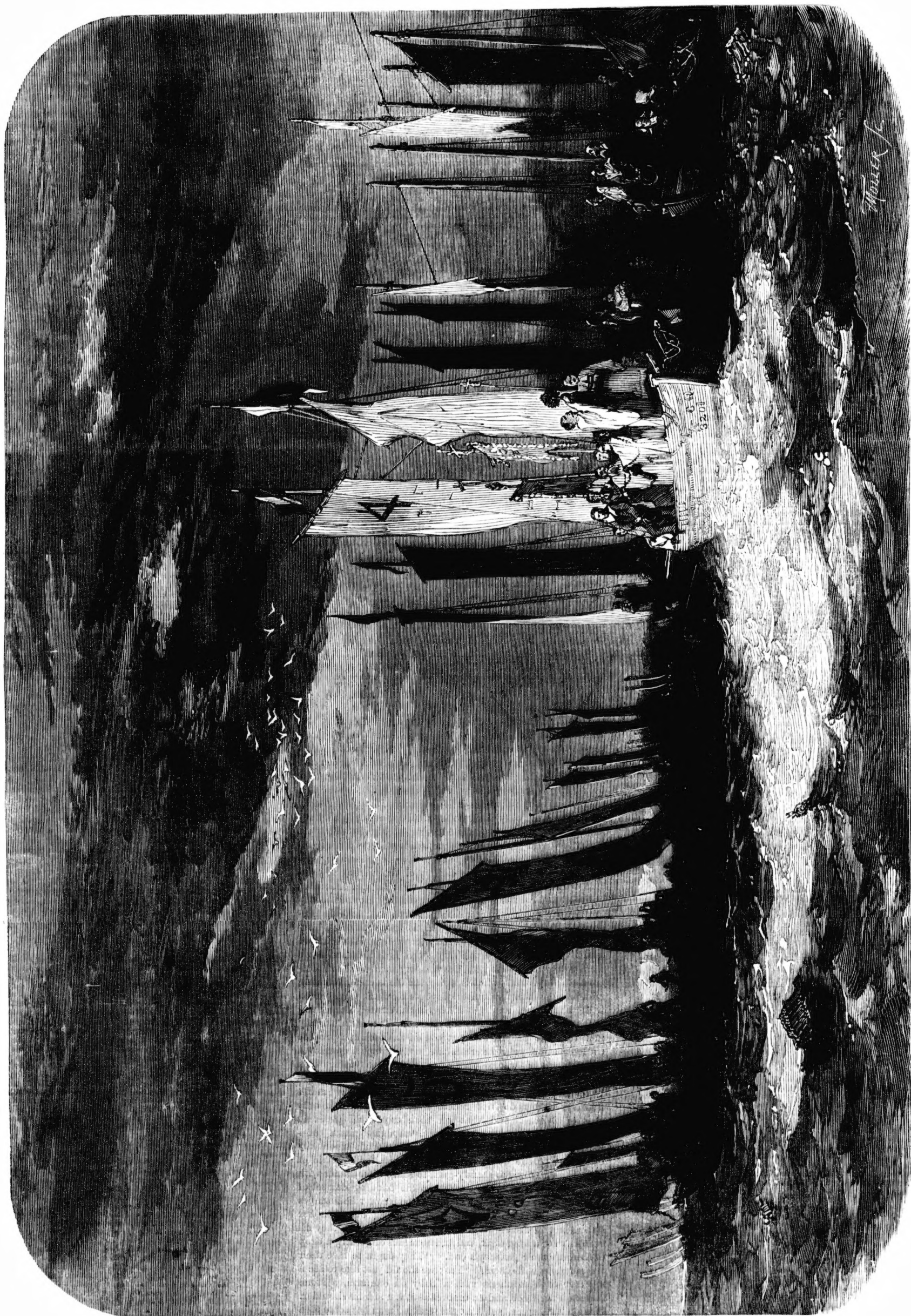
FISHING SEASON.

HAS anybody reflected how vastly the sardine has grown in popular estimation during the last few years? At one time he was a coarse, salt, despised sort of substitute for the anchovy, or even for the dried sprat—a salt, dry, thirsty, insignificant kind of relish; but when once practical genius discovered how to prepare him, and, with faith in the virtues of pure oil, brought out all his true richness and flavour, he began to supersede even the anchovy himself, and, appearing in stacks of neat white metal boxes, displayed even by the cheap grocer, at the price of a few pence, has taken a high place as an article of dainty food with which we would not willingly dispense. Of course the sardine fishery has assumed large proportions now that its produce has become an almost universal luxury instead of a merely local substitute. The season is watched as anxiously as that for asparagus, peaches, roses, and green peas; and it has the advantage of lasting some five or six months after the spawning season, when the fish are near the rivers. It is at this spawning time that the fishing commences, and the sailors of Belle Isle, Croisic, Port Louis, Groix, and Douarnenez make ready for the great industry of the year. It is, indeed, an important affair. Men, women, and children, all take part in it. The boats are newly-rigged and fitted, nets are mended, and everything is in readiness; but, before the fleet departs, a great religious ceremony is held on board. The blessing of Providence is invoked upon the sea and those who go down thereon, and the highest ecclesiastic of the district pronounces the benediction to a congregation which extends for some leagues along the coast. Mass is celebrated, and then each vessel goes out with a blessing, the sign of the cross, and the recitation of a prayer, after which the fishing fairly commences. There was a time when 5000 to 6000 fish was a good haul; but the number now reaches to 30,000 at a cast, and factors take off a large quantity to sell fresh in the districts of Nantes, Rochelle, and Bordeaux, whence they reach the interior by railway, or are consigned to the great preserving establishments, there to have their oil-bath, and to supply all Europe with a breakfast relish.

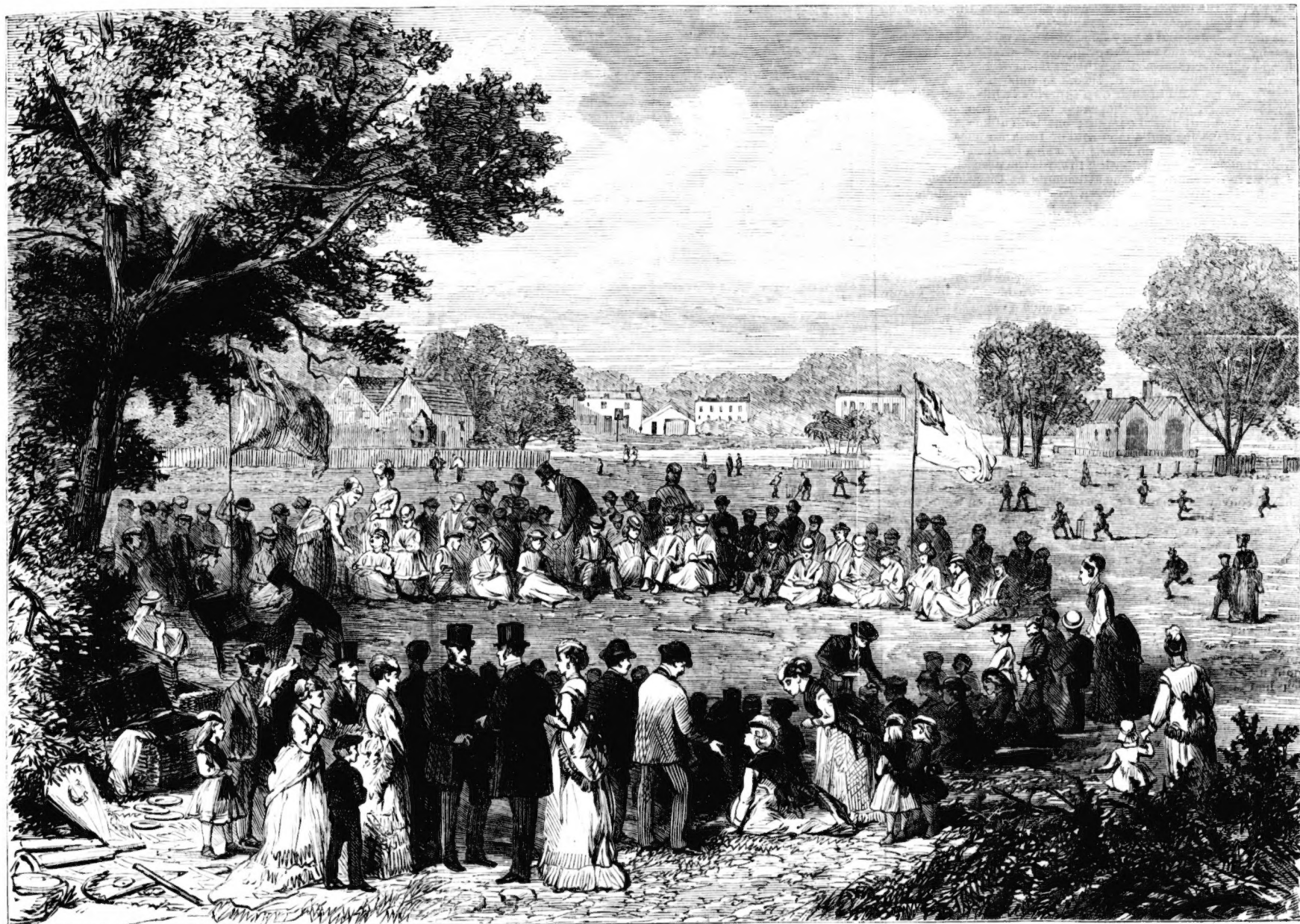
THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—The Victoria Embankment was opened on Wednesday by the Prince of Wales and Princess Louisa, amid various manifestations of public interest in the completion of that great work. Their Royal Highnesses, at the head of a procession, entered upon the Embankment from Westminster Bridge, and, having passed midway to receive an address, passed on to Blackfriars, when the Prince declared the work open. The barriers were then removed, and the public admitted.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the administration of the law relating to the assessment of damages for railway accidents have issued their report. They believe that many of the complaints of the railway companies respecting the excessive amounts of compensation awarded by juries are well founded. The companies contended for two principles—the limit of the liability, and the decision of disputed claims by arbitration. The Committee are of opinion that trial by jury does not work satisfactorily in these cases, and recommend the establishment of a tribunal which should be sufficiently strong to secure the confidence of the public, and which, possessing adequate legal assistance, should be aided by engineering and medical advice. Should such a tribunal be called into existence, the Committee see no reason for altering the present system of unlimited liability; but, in the event of decision by jury being continued, a limitation according to the following scale is suggested:—A first-class passenger, £1000; second, £500; third, £300. If this is conceded the public should have the power of insuring with the companies at reasonable charges.

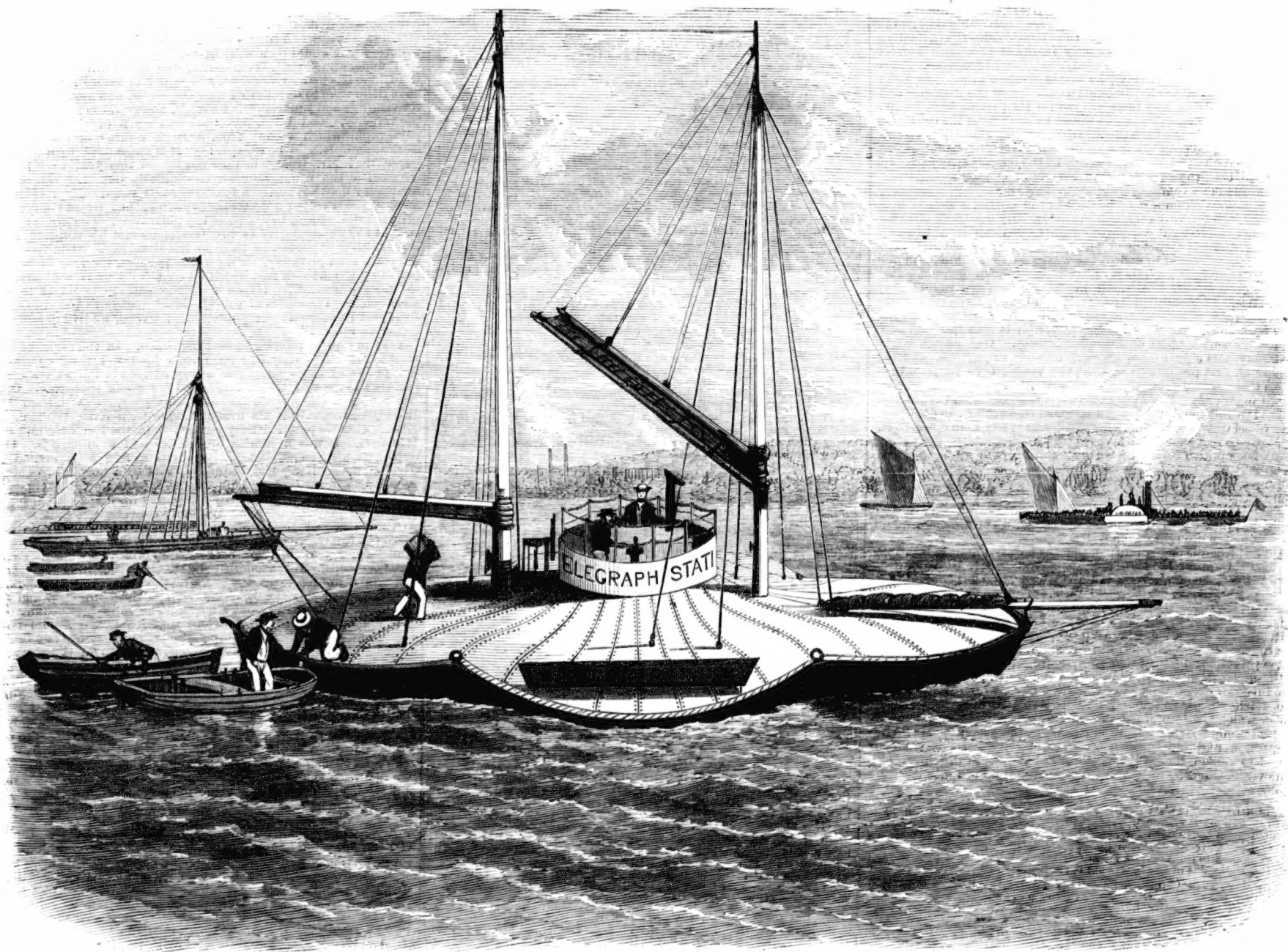
MONETARY PANIC IN PARIS.—The political complications of the last few days have had a most disastrous influence on financial affairs. The aspect of affairs is thus described by the *Post* correspondent:—"What a day for the frequenters of the Bourse was Tuesday, July 12! All the financiers arrived at the temple of the money-changers with long faces; there appeared to me to be no winners and a mob of gloomy losers standing about the columns of our Stock Exchange and on the steps and round about the circular gallery of the stone building. So many Jews—black Jews and blonde Jews, and red Jews, and very bilious-looking Jews. Men of all classes of Parisian society went to the money market to-day; those who had been induced to speculate and could pay if they lost, and those who had gone in for a 'rise' or 'fall' and are not likely to pay if Lady Fortune frowns. About half-past 2 p.m.—and the Bourse closes at three o'clock—heaven, what a shouting! The 'Ring' appears to be peopled by shouting madmen. Disordered protruding eyes, arms swinging about like the old wooden telegraphs, and such a babel of human voices! I meet a stockbroker, who exclaims: 'No business for weeks; no matter if we have peace or war. We have closed nearly all our accounts; we don't want to do business.' . . . Olivier, . . . all the Government. . . . Ruin, Monsieur! Ruin, Monsieur! Two of our clients are off, and I expect others will follow. Can I do anything for you? Spanish low.' Many thanks, never speculate; hate money.' Singular expression of the broker's face as I shake hands with my excited friend. Exit from the scene of confusion, and am told of three suicides."



BLESSING THE SEA BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE SARDINE-FISHERY SEASON.



A SCHOOL TREAT ON BARNES COMMON.



MOODY'S FLOATING TELEGRAPH STATION AND SEA REFUGE.

A SCHOOL TREAT.

"A DAY in the country" for school children is the object on behalf of which appeals are constantly being made in the columns of the newspapers; and a very good object it is, too. The appeal is usually made by the teachers or managers of schools situated in poor and not over-salubrious neighbourhoods, where anything like fresh air for either pupils or tutors is impossible. The latter modestly say no word of their own sufferings while earnestly, and often eloquently, pleading the cause of their poor pale-faced, City-pent, and half-stilled charges; but both alike stand in need of a day's relaxation and a mouthful of fresh air once in a way. There is, therefore, no means by which the benevolent can be so truly beneficent as contributing towards the necessary expenses of a treat in the country to the attendants at City schools; and, after all, "the treat" is neither a costly nor a luxurious affair. A few miles' ride in the conventional "pleasure-van"—on such occasions a real source of delight to the little occupants; a stroll about Barnes-common, or some other resort; a turn at "kiss in the ring," and similar amusements; a comfortable tea, with plenty of buns; and the return home, pleased but weary. These simple, innocent, and healthful incidents constitute the day's occupations; and who would not feel more happy himself after he had contributed to the realisation of such a scene as our Artist has depicted? The school-treat, once a year at least, is now becoming a recognised and well-established institution. May it keep pace with the immense expansion of schools and school-work about to be inaugurated!

MOODY'S FLOATING TELEGRAPH STATION.

In a late Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES we published some particulars of Captain Moody's floating telegraph station, and, in connection with the accompanying Engraving, reprint the subjoined fuller description from the *Daily News*:

"A party of gentlemen running down to Grays station to inspect a new model floating on the Thames were for some time unable to convey to the railway porter an idea which would serve him to convey the excursionists to the spot they sought. The chief of the party explained the kind of craft whose whereabouts he wished to find, and the man, brightening up, hit it at last in the expression, 'Oh! it's that four-cornered thing, is it?' Whereupon, with a glance savouring of pity at the band, he imparted the desired information. A few steps through the straggling and not over-fragrant river-side collection of houses brought the strangers to the wharf, where they sat upon a half-decayed wherry while negotiations were conducted with a Gravesend waterman, who, being accidentally on the spot, wished to make the most of his luck by demanding three times the amount ultimately given him to row the party off to the 'thing' which had been termed four-cornered. The fickle wind and sullen sky did not proclaim a sailing morning. From the high wharf, the white-hulled something looked like a huge star-fish with four rays, resting low on the surface of the Thames, with five main and mizen fore-and-aft sails, and gibs, sunning themselves above the back of the creature. Everybody agreed that the article was a novelty; and the strongest expression upon the faces of the boat-load of visitors was, undoubtedly, polite incredulity. Upon approaching the craft, 'Telegraph Station' was seen inscribed; upon rounding her the words 'Sea Refuge' appeared. The visitors walked gingerly over the upper shell of one of the star-fish's rays, and were formerly welcomed on board Captain Moody's model of a proposed floating battery, electric telegraph station, and light-ship. This novel invention we will attempt to describe, leaving the reader to form his own opinion as to its merits. Captain John Moody is an old sailor who has been connected with some of our leading steam-services, and he has, in his retirement, conceived, and at his own cost produced, this model, which many distinguished naval authorities have pronounced a wonderful and invaluable thing. He bronched his scheme before the Inventors' Institute, of which he is a member, stating that the breakdown of the Atlantic cable first set him thinking; the upshot of his thoughts being the conviction that floating telegraph ships would be necessary in order to ensure perfect telegraphic communication between ocean-parted countries. Practically, by means of his ships, he would divide a cable into short lengths—a plan which he contends would lessen the diameter and weight of the cable, and therefore reduce its cost as well as the expenses of laying. The cable would be sunk from the centre of the floating station, where the injurious effects of oscillation and friction would be reduced to a minimum. Here, of course, arises the essential question as to the safety of the curious structure. In answer to this, the inventor says his vessel can be moored and abide in the most tumultuous of seas. The four equal projections, or rays, proceed from a circular deck in the centre, which is protected by iron bulwarks sloping outwards. By means of clearing valves and water-tight compartments her buoyancy is said to be a certainty, and her capsizing or sinking an utter impossibility. The vessel is constructed to deflect the waves as they strike, and the casting out of four anchors is relied upon as holding her against the worst tempest. A small model (12 ft. from ray to ray) was placed at Southend last year, and Lloyd's agent there reported that it rode out a heavy storm and tremendous sea without shipping a pint of water, although it was fastened only by a very small piece of fisherman's bass. One of the party yesterday was a merchant captain of long experience, and he, though at first prejudiced against the vessel, bore testimony:—'This thing would ride safely when everything else I have seen would founder.' The model off Grays is 39 ft. from ray to ray. There is a light and unusually airy cabin below, 20 ft. in diameter. The vessel draws but 12 in. of water; and if she were made 85 ft. from ray to ray, which the inventor considers would be the proper dimensions for a full-sized telegraph station, the draught would be only 2½ ft. The strange boat sailed well, being fitted with a sliding keel and rudder, answered its helm to perfection, gave comparatively little motion in a swell, and stayed and wore as the helmsman required. The breeze, it should be added, was very light, but the skipper stated that the capacities of the craft would be still better brought out in a stiff wind.

"The principle once admitted, there is hardly a limit to its application. Captain Moody's scheme includes—1st. Floating batteries for harbours, rivers, and roadsteads, and other situations where they may aid established forts. This was proposed before the United Service Institution two years ago. 2nd. A mid-ocean floating station, where ships could call and masters communicate with their owners, using it as a post-office, or store-house, or rendezvous for aid of various kinds, including life-boats built on the same principle as the station itself. 3rd. A lighthouse fixed upon a tower, mast, or tripod, raised from the centre of gravity, which the inventor declares he can carry from 60 ft. to 100 ft. high without detriment to the telegraphic department. These are the novel ideas which Captain Moody, at great personal expense, has embodied in his floating telegraph station in the Thames. He invites inspection and judgment according to strict deserts only, and is about to make a long voyage to prove his faith in the invention. The vessel is not by any means ungraceful in appearance."

M. DE LAMARTINE'S FURNITURE at his Villa Monceau, which has just been brought to the hammer, produced fancy prices. Poor people paid five and ten times their value for old chairs and tables, in order to possess a souvenir of their illustrious neighbour and kind friend. A small wine-grower gave £10 for a table on which Lamartine was wont to write, and the intrinsic value of which was not ten shillings.

THE JAPANESE AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.—With reference to a statement which recently appeared in the public journals detailing the humane services rendered by the Japanese authorities and others to the crew and passengers of the British steamer Ocean Queen, and to Captain Graham, the sole survivor from the wreck of the British brig Eliza Corry, which vessels had been lost on the coast of Japan in December and January last, the Board of Trade have awarded a sum of £100 in each case, to be expended in giving rewards to such persons and in such manner as Sir Henry Parkes, her Majesty's Minister in Japan, may think fit in return for the services rendered.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY reviewed the division at Aldershot, on Saturday, for the first time during the present year.

THE QUEEN, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louisa and Beatrice, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, left Windsor Castle on Wednesday morning for Osborne.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES arrived at Copenhagen at seven o'clock on Sunday evening.

LORD STRATHMORE will be the new Scotch representative peer.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK has given £10,000, and Lord Howard £5000, to the Catholic Educational Crisis Fund.

MR. BRIGHT, we are happy to announce, continues to improve. He is strong enough to take exercise on foot or on horseback for several hours each day; while his mental vigour is being gradually restored.

DR. LESLIE, who lately succeeded the late Dr. Hamilton Verschoyle as Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, died suddenly on the 8th inst., at the episcopal palace at Kilmore.

THE HEALTH OF MR. CHILDERS has so far improved that he is able, in some degree, to attend to public business. There is reason to believe that country air and the avoidance of overwork will enable him to return to his Parliamentary and official duties before the close of the present Session.

SIR WILLIAM TITE, M.P., is suffering from an attack of congestion of the lungs, but his doctors report favourably of him.

MR. E. J. REED, whose retirement has often been prematurely announced, has at length resigned the office of Chief Constructor of the Navy, and has accepted an engagement with Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., the eminent engineers, of Manchester.

DR. JOHN WYLLIE, F.R.C.P., Edin., has been elected lecturer on general pathology and pathological anatomy in the Medical School, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, in room of Dr. Grainger Stewart, resigned.

THE GRAND CROSS OF INDIA is to be conferred upon M. de Lesseps; and Mr. D. A. Lange is to receive the order of knighthood, in recognition of his services in connection with the Suez Canal.

MR. JUSTICE LUSH has lost a son, and was unable, in consequence, to preside in the Crown Court at Durham Assizes on Tuesday morning. In his Lordship's absence, Mr. Quain, Q.C., took some of the cases.

THE CHARLES DICKENS SALE, which took place last Saturday, was one of the most remarkable ever held in the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson. The pictures alone realised 7698 gs.

THE HEAD-MASTERSHIP OF STAFFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL has been conferred upon the Rev. Charles Uppeley Bower, M.A., second master of Walsall Grammar School.

A MEETING OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN ROCHESTER was held, on Monday evening, to select a candidate. Eleven candidates offered themselves, and Mr. Julian Goldsmid was selected.

M. BARRES, by his will, left 30,000l. to the poor of the Hague.

LARGE FIELDS OF OATS in excellent condition are being reaped in Berkshire. Pasture is so scarce that sheep are being folded on ripening barley.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Royal Agricultural Society was opened at Oxford on Monday. The show of implements is the largest ever known. There are 406 stands, which comprise 7861 articles.

AN EXPLOSION OF FIREDAMP TOOK PLACE, on Wednesday, in a coal-pit near Hamilton. John Thomson and Thomas More, pit headmen, were killed, and four miners severely burned.

THE NORWICH ELECTION has resulted in the return of Mr. Tillet, the Liberal candidate. The numbers were—for Mr. Tillet, 4236; for Mr. Huddleston, 3874, thus giving the former a majority of 362.

MR. E. SMIRKE, the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon, has resigned his appointment, which is worth £1500 per annum. He has for a long time been in delicate health. The appointment is in the gift of the Duke of Cornwall.

VICE-ADMIRAL KELLETT, Commanding-in-Chief in China, has forwarded to the Admiralty an official report containing the details of the wreck of her Majesty's gun-boat Slaney. Fifty-two officers and men were lost, and nine only (five of whom were Chinese) were saved.

THE PEABODY STATUE COMMITTEE have now closed their labours. The statue is placed upon the new granite pedestal, and the railing is completed. The inscription is, "George Peabody, 1867." The entire cost has been about £3700.

THE CITY OF RAGUSA was spoken, all well, on June 27, in lat. 49.50 N., long. 21.29 W., by the ship Mary Phillips, which has arrived at Falmouth from Santos.

THE HOP PLANTATIONS IN HEREFORDSHIRE never looked better, it is said, than they do this season. The bine is well grown and strong; there is an utter absence of fly or blight, and the lateral shoots have turned out well, and the burs, where formed, is strong in appearance.

NEXT WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, is the last day for the payment of rates and taxes, to enable householders and lodgers to be put on the next list of voters in England and Wales.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT COMMITTEE commenced on Wednesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber, and lasted six hours. The Bishop of Gloucester presided. In the course of the sitting the Archbishop of Canterbury paid a short visit to the Committee, and expressed the great interest which he felt in the work upon which they were engaged.

A PUBLIC MEETING in promotion of the fund for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral was held at the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. Amongst the speakers were the Bishop of London, Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.; Mr. Walter, M.P.; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., and the Dean of St. Paul's. A list of subscriptions amounting to nearly £25,000 was read.

A YOUNG MAN NAMED THOMAS BROCKETT, a cashier in the employ of Messrs. Bell Brothers, ironmasters, was committed for trial by the Middlesex borough magistrates, last Saturday, on a charge of embezzling £2600. He had been extensively engaged in betting transactions, and had fled to London, where he was apprehended.

THE BANQUET about to be given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress to her Majesty's Ministers stands fixed for Saturday, July 30. The Lord Chancellor, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Lowe have accepted invitations, among other members of the Cabinet; and doubtless many more will be added to the list as the time approaches.

A YOUNG WOMAN NAMED CLIPTON, aged twenty-two, who managed a refreshment-house for her mother close to the railway station at Barnes, fell asleep while reading a novel in bed, last Saturday night; the candle set fire to the bedclothes, and the young woman was so severely burnt that she died about four hours afterwards.

A FUND HAS BEEN STARTED IN LONDON AND LIVERPOOL to aid in the relief of the families of those American officers and seamen who were lost through the collision between the Bombay and the Oneida, Sir John Lubbock having consented to act as treasurer in London.

THE LECTURERS AT THE SURGEONS' HALL, EDINBURGH, have adopted the following resolutions:—"1. That it is expedient that lecturers in this medical school should be free to lecture to female as well as to male students. 2. That no restrictions be imposed upon lecturers as to the manner in which instruction is to be imparted to women."

MR. WEEDEN COOKE has, after a professional connection of over twenty-six years with the Royal Free Hospital, on account of the increasing demands of private practice, resigned the post of senior surgeon to that institution, to the regret of the committee of management and of those who sought his professional services.

A WORKMAN'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, similar to that of last year at the Lambeth Baths, will be opened to-day (Saturday) at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. Her Majesty the Queen, however, took a private view on Monday, and spent nearly an hour in looking over such of the stands as were ready for exhibition. The Queen was accompanied by Princesses Louisa and Beatrice and suite.

A NUMBER OF ANCIENT SILVER COINS were accidentally discovered a few days ago, in a bog in the townland of Dunderum in the county of Down. They were buried only a few inches below the surface, and had been enveloped in some covering, the thin shred of which that remained crumbled into dust on being exposed to the air. The coins are of different sizes, some being rather larger than a shilling, and others about the size of a halfpenny. They are all of the reign of Queen Elizabeth—some of them being of Irish and others of Imperial coinage.

THE TRADE ASSIGNEE of the estate of Benjamin Higgs on Tuesday brought an action against the Great Central Gas Company and other creditors of the bankrupt, for having seized and caused to be sold Higgs's furniture, wines, and other effects. The plaintiff contended that the sale took place at a great sacrifice, and, as the question was solely whether the articles had realised adequate prices, the Judge ordered a reference.

MR. KIRKMAN, a solicitor of Kingston, on Monday complained to the local magistrates that, in the temporary absence of his wife, one of their maid-servants had removed his children, ten in number, from the house. The girl stated that the children had been left in her charge, and she took them away because the father beat them. Applicant was advised to await the return of his wife before proceeding further in the matter.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION has taken place in North Staffordshire, in a locality called Silverdale. The number of men at work in the pit were about eighty; but in the eight-foot seam, where the explosion of firedamp took place, there were about thirty. The presence of gas in the workings was known, and the safety-lamps were placed under the strictest regulations. It is, therefore, supposed that one of the men must have opened his lamp. The number of lives lost is nineteen.

THE LOUNGER.

MR. GLADSTONE, in the speech which he delivered in answer to Colonel Sykes upon the supersession of the Indian Colonels, thus spoke:—"I do not mean to say that this subject has been exhausted by investigation. I do not mean to say that it has been bouted to the bran!" This capital figure could not have reached the ears of the gentlemen in the gallery, for it was not reported in the morning papers; but it struck my mind very forcibly; not so much because it was forcible and apposite, but because it revived some of my old memories. In my young days, when I lived in a country town in the centre of an agricultural district, I used not unfrequently to hear this expression amongst the farmers. It has, I daresay, become obsolete, as many other racy, figurative expressions have. Since railways began to set all the world a-travelling, country habits and country talk have been, unhappily, as I think, much changed. The figure comes from the flour-mill. To boust is to sift through fine boulding-cloths, and to boust to the bran—means to sift all the flour out of the meal, leaving nothing but the bran. Curiously enough, Mr. Editor, as I was reading the fable of "The Cock and the Fox," by Dryden, from Chaucer, I met with this very figure. The poet is discoursing upon predetermination, and says:—

I cannot boust this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardine and holy Austin can.

You will have seen that Mr. E. J. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, has resigned. There has been a good deal of nonsensical surmise and talk about this retirement, but the case is very simple. Mr. Reed left the Admiralty because he can earn more money elsewhere, without the annoyance which all servants of the State have more or less to endure. The salary of the Chief Constructor, though larger than it used to be, is not very splendid. For many years Mr. Reed received only £900 a year; but in 1868 he got an increase of £100 a year. The first secretary receives £2000 a year, the second secretary £1500. The controller and the accountant general, the storekeeper-general, the controller of victualling, the director-general of the medical department, each receive £1300, and the chief clerk £1100. Now, surely, the man who constructs the navy ought to be as well paid as a chief clerk. But you may probably say that Mr. Reed lately got a present of £5000. This, however, is not so; this money was paid to Mr. Reed for plans made and other services done before he was Chief Constructor, for which he had never been paid, although for years he has been urging his claim upon the Government. Moreover, this sum was awarded to him two years ago, when Mr. Corry was First Lord. Mr. Reed, disgusted with the delay, threatened to retire unless this act of simple justice was done to him; and then, and not till then, did the Treasury, under great pressure from the Board of Admiralty, sanction the payment. Who is to be the successor of Mr. Reed is not known. I question whether the matter has been even under consideration. The First Lord is away ill, and until he shall return nothing will be done.

The prorogation of Parliament begins to loom into sight, but very hazily at present. The House of Commons has got pretty well clear of the Irish Land Bill. The Education Bill will go to the Upper House next week, and then for the Estimates, which are behind beyond all precedent. There are about 150 votes to be got. There is also the Census Bill, introduced on Tuesday night, to be passed, and an Irish Marriage Bill, not yet on the table. As to the long list of bills still upon the order-book, they will not keep the House. If they can be got through, well; but, as the northern farmer says, "If they maun die, they maun die," as many of them will—perhaps most of them. I hear that the Government whips think that Parliament may be prorogued on Aug. 17, and I think the work may be got through by that day, but hardly before.

I last week made some remarks on the relations between Mr. Gladstone and his constituents at Greenwich. Since then there has been a good deal of comment on the subject, and a notion appears to be entertained in some quarters that the Premier is a little ashamed of the constituency for which he sits and that Greenwich is somewhat sore thereat. This I do not and cannot believe, for it would be worthy of neither him nor it. But I can well understand that, considering the herculean labours Mr. Gladstone has had to undergo, and still has before him, he can have little time to devote to small courtesies, and none whatever for visitings and junketings. I cannot, however, too much admire the veracity, good taste, and Christian spirit of the subjoined paragraph, which I copy from a High Church and intensely clerical and pietistic newspaper:—"It is announced by a weekly paper that Mr. Gladstone does not intend this year to give at Greenwich the usual Ministerial whitebait dinner. Our contemporary does not assign a reason for this remarkable retrenchment in the Premier's domestic expenses; but we are able, on private information, to complete the innovation. The whole truth is, that the unpopularity of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues at Greenwich is so great that they do not dare show their faces in the place even privately, for a private purpose, for fear of being pelted by the mob—a fact which we cannot doubt is well known to those concerned. Hence a time-honoured custom is to be abandoned. The chiefs of the 'Liberal' party are afraid to face their best friends—a metropolitan mob. Well, we live in strange times, all round!"

They are queer fellows, those Frenchmen. In the midst of the most grave crises they will have their joke and their epigram. One or two of those *jeux d'esprit* now current in Paris have been reported to me by a friend there, and are worth repeating. One is touching a telegraphic despatch, in cipher, received from M. Benedetti, recounting his first interview with King William, at Ems. This despatch utterly puzzled both the Emperor and his Ministers. It was a jumble of politics and wine-barrels. The explanation given is that M. Benedetti, having been invited to dine with the King last Saturday, was so "hospitably entertained" that the "good Rhine wine" got into his head, and he was unable, when subsequently composing his despatch, to separate those portions of King William's conversation that related to the Prince of Hohenzollern from those which bore upon the merits of the various kinds of German wine. In short, the French Ambassador was drunk, and consequently mixed up wine-vats with Prusso-Spanish-Hohenzollern politics. Another joke represents the whole imbroglio as the work of the Prince Imperial, acting through his mother the Empress. The Prince Imperial and the Prince of Asturias are close friends. The former, expecting one day to be an Emperor, is anxious that his friend should be a King, and importunes the Empress to make his wishes facts. The whole affair, say the wits, is a modern version of the story of Epaminondas and Thebes. The Emperor rules France, the Empress rules the Emperor, and the Prince Imperial rules his mother; hence all the row. A third illustration of the "situation"—but this, I fancy, must be the work of my friend himself, or of some other Englishman—is borrowed from "Tristram Shandy." "France and Prussia," says one quidnunc, "are too great to live in peace with each other; they must fight it out, and so settle who is to be master; and the sooner that is done the better." "I don't see the necessity," retorts another; "why can't they imitate Uncle Toby with the fly: open the window and say 'go; there is room enough for thee and me both in the world.'" And surely so there is, without any necessity for jostling.

A very interesting exhibition is now on view at the Dudley Gallery, the main features of which consist of several large pictures, by Signor Vertuani, of the Neapolitan school. This famous artist has on more than one occasion exhibited at the Royal Academy; and some of these works, I believe, were meant for Burlington House, but arrived too late, and hence are on view at the Dudley Gallery. Had they appeared on the Academy walls, I feel certain they would have attracted the attention they well deserve, as excellent examples of landscape art as it is practised by painters of the foreign schools, who follow a mode of treatment somewhat different from that exhibited in the bright and realistic pictures of our landscape-artists. In this admirably-

lighted gallery their good points are set off to the greatest advantage; and, in company with a collection of marble medallions of heads, the work of Miss Margaret Foley, an American sculptor studying in Rome, they form an exhibition of very considerable artistic interest. The picture which is altogether the best in point of naturalness and good effect of colour is a view on the seashore near Porta d'Anzio, a favourite spot for artists, between Civita Vecchia and Gaeta. The sea is rolling in with a fresh breeze, the waves are curling over with sparkling foam, and showing their green backs to the naked fisher-boys sporting with them on the sands, while their fathers are leisurely mending their nets and preparing the boats for another trip. A fine glow of light spreads over the picture, and strikes upon a distant bank of white clouds, giving richness and brilliant effect to it. In skies Signor Vertunni is especially happy, as we see again in a cool daybreak scene upon the Naples coast, near Capo Miseno, and in a glowing evening effect in a little study. There is a picture of the Castel della Pietra, in the pestilent marshes of Sienna, famous as the place where Count Nello Tolomei imprisoned his suspected but innocent wife. In this work Signor Vertunni has depicted the Count's grief at arriving too late to release her, and seeing her funeral pass out of the gates of the castle. A very large picture of ruins in the Campagna, on the road to Frascati, is not so well composed as the smaller works, all of which display good taste in colour; and, although the method of painting inclines to extravagance, the general effect is good, and the spectator is impressed with the vigorous treatment of the painter.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

An "Attentive Reader, Ravensbourne," good-humouredly calls my attention to an error in this column last week. Fifty copies of a magazine at 6d. do not make £2 10s., and to say they did was, indeed, "hard on Cocker." The error arose from altering the price (supposed at first to be a shilling), and not the "tittle of the whole." But "Ravensbourne" may, by looking, find other errors; and, in fact, an accident which need not be explained befel the "revise." In the quotation from Landor, "white" should have been "wet."

"Aunt Judy—dear, bright old friend, as good as ever!"—contains, in the correspondence column, this very odd bit:—

"Alice" asks from whence the following lines are taken:—

"I saw his soul saw,
Jasper first, I said,
And second sapphire,
Third chalcidony,
The rest in order,
Last, an amethyst."

Are they worth inquiring after?

Now, then, prepare for a laugh! For these queer-looking chips are, when printed and read properly, three lines of blank verse—the last three of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Aurora Leigh." (See Rev. xxi. v. 20.) To such base uses may we come, Horatio!

Again turns up the *Englishwoman's Review*, a shilling quarterly which I have for some time missed. It should be read by all who care to see what these aggressive ladies are up to, and the present number contains some curious matter. In the "Record of Events" Mr. Bouverie's speech upon the motion which ended in the rejection of the Women's Disabilities Bill is quoted in full; and the following note is appended to his anecdote of the candidate who promised to marry some lady in the borough, or county, if he was returned:—

It is surprising that Mr. Bouverie did not see how insulting this story is to women. It means that the women of that borough need their influence to get the candidate returned. In the hope that he would marry some one of them, or it means nothing. If women have any influence the man who told that anecdote ought not to sit in the House of Commons again after the next election.

Upon the next page Mr. Gladstone is quoted as follows:—

I am perfectly content to give my adhesion, not only to the proposal, but also to the reasoning, of my right hon. friend the member for Kilmarnock, and I shall cheerfully follow him into the lobby.

And a footnote is added, calling attention to the fact that it is Mr. Bouverie whom Mr. Gladstone is, in cant phrase, "endorsing." Now, Mr. Bouverie's speech was neither wise, nor witty, nor in good taste; but Mr. Gladstone cannot be accused of any want of respect for women; and he might very well have "endorsed" the "reasoning" (as far as it went) of Mr. Bouverie without "endorsing" his illustrations. There is really not much in Mr. Bouverie's story, if you look at it without heat; and, if there were, the question would be, is it true—or partly true? The solemn way in which these ladies take

up is an example of what we may expect from the petty vindictiveness and love of small intimidation which characterise so many women. In this same magazine the Rev. T. G. Crippen contributes an ingenious article about the way in which the Bible deals with the question of the "Subjection of Women." The lady editor heads it with a most amusing note, expressing some surprise that so "orthodox" a writer as Mr. Crippen should be able to find so many "fresh and cogent arguments" on her side of the question. Mr. Crippen is an able and cultivated man; but the fact—the shameful fact—is, that you can find arguments anywhere if you look for them; and the principle on which the Bible is habitually manipulated by commentators will lend itself to any result you please. That principle is this:—Assume the result you desire, and then do what you please with the writings in order to make them yield that result. Only one book—at most only two or three books—in all the world are treated on this immoral footing, and no doubt Mr. Crippen intends to be candid; but, for all that, his essay is one mass of determined thumbscrewing of the text. Really, it is a great pity that the disputants do not leave the Bible alone, for it will not help either of them—handled in the manner in which either of them is likely to treat it. But, if they will have the truth of the matter, it is this (and I hope Mr. Crippen will see these lines, little as he will like them):—The doctrine of the inferiority and subjection of women is absolutely ingrained in the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation; and another and cognate doctrine, too. Under the Levitical law, the birth of a son isolated the mother for thirty-three days; the birth of a daughter, sixty-six days. Compare Psalm li. v. 5 and Rev. xiv. v. 4. Remember, too, the peculiar tone of sentiment in the East upon these matters, and the occasion to which the psalm in question is referred. It is amusing to observe that most Protestant commentators try to get out of the last passage by saying it is a figurative expression, failing to see that, figure or no figure, the implication remains the same. In fact, the Roman Catholic Church is the only Church that is faithful in these matters to the plain words of Scripture.

But, as I said before, I wish people would leave the Bible alone on these topics. In the *Victoria Magazine*, which contains, as usual, some highly interesting matter, Miss Faithfull, in a discussion at her Society, makes to an argument from a gentleman a reply which is no answer. This gentleman most unhappily referred to the Scripture doctrine of the subjection of women; and Miss Faithfull actually overstepped the limits of order to make a totally inefficient retort. And what on earth do you think she said? She said, "Oh! Mr. Blank" (I forget his name) "is an independent gentleman; and yet the Scripture declares that man shall eat bread in the sweat of his brow." This was, I believe, applauded, and was supposed by the "Society" to be a settler for Mr. Blank. But let us look at it. First, it could only be a *tu quoque*. Second, it won't hold water even in that capacity. If Mr. Blank sweats not at all, then somebody somewhere must have sweated more than his share, that's all. In other words, all capital is born of labour; or, in still other words, Man, the nice, earns bread only in the sweat of his brow.

Most earnestly, however, let me repeat that I am satisfied that the sacred books of Christendom cannot be quoted to any purpose on either side of the question by any man who is at once honest and clear-sighted. But before quitting the subject I wish particularly

to call attention to one of Mr. Crippen's "points." Because while anyone may see at a glance that that kind of thinking *must* have this specific outcome, every unsophisticated mind must turn with disgust from such a *reductio ad absurdum*. Mr. Crippen maintains that the added or peculiar modesty of women is partly the result of their physical weakness and partly of social custom, and that whatever modesty is a virtue in a woman is also a virtue in a man. This intolerable trash comes partly out of the double and treble uses to which the word modesty is applied, and partly from utter want of vision in the writer. I shall not condescend to discuss it. But if men and women in mass were to rise up and extinguish the preacher of the doctrine, I should simply call it justifiable homicide. At the lowest, people who write like this ought to be stowed away, like Mr. Carlyle's hobbledoys, under tubs, till they have learnt that the facts of life ought to be read simple-heartedly and faithfully.

By-the-by, there is a good story (which, perhaps, I told once before) of a piece of real and very impudent unfairness to women on the part of the translators of the Bible. Turn to 1 Cor. vii., and read verses 12 and 13. The English version reads, as to the wife, "put her away;" as to the husband, "leave him." Mrs. Carter, the lady who translated Epictetus, was one day dining with Archbishop Secker at Lambeth Palace, when she said that so determinedly unfair to women were men that the translators of the Bible had actually falsified the text here, the original being in each case *μη ἀφίετω*. This is quite true; but Secker would not believe it till a Greek Testament was fetched from the library and the passage referred to. But, perhaps the translators thought themselves justified by the emphatic difference made in the previous verses, where the phrase employed as to the wife is *μη χωρισθήναι*, and to the husband, *μη ἀφίετω*.

Now, Mr. Editor,—

Now, here's another Discontented Paper,
Found in the pocket of the slain Roderigo—

no, no; in the *St. James's*, which contains some good and entertaining matter, as it always does, and some felicitous rural pictures, as it often does. Once more the women crop up. There is a crosspatch, unwise, snappish paper by a lady, taking up the old tale about the unhappiness of the married life of men of letters, and charging them never to get married. It is impossible to answer all the silly things this article contains; but did its author never hear the story of Charles II., the gold-fish, and the Royal Society, in which the savans were "sold" because they assumed a matter of fact? Now, it is not true that men of letters are usually unhappy in marriage; only when they are distinguished writers you are pretty sure to hear of it if anything does go wrong. Has a large proportion of men of letters appeared in the Court of Lord Penzance? I guess not. I know a great many married men of letters, artists, and other "Bohemians," including some distinguished names, and I do not hesitate to affirm that their homes are more, not less, happy than those of most people. The best talk in the world—the talk most full of insight, wisdom, tenderness, and humour—would be found to be that of these "Bohemians" and their wives, where the home is, as it usually is, happy. The author of this blundering paper wants to know how Mrs. Wordsworth liked getting up at night to jot down her husband's fancies! Now, I have always understood that Wordsworth had a singular power of remembering and *hiving* his verses.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

On Saturday night, the 9th inst., I was one of the human figs closely packed in that genteel set of drums, the HAYMARKET THEATRE. The fact of the register showing ever so many degrees of heat outside, and ever so many more inside the house, did not affect the gathering of Mr. Buckstone's friends to do special honour to him, to his "few farewell words," and to the last night of the regular season. "The Babes in the Wood," a comedy with one of the very slightest plots ever hatched by Mr. Tom Taylor, was resuscitated for the particular occasion. Mr. Buckstone makes Beetle the drollest of lodging-house keepers. Anything more charmingly natural than Miss Robertson's Lady Blanche Rushton is not to be seen in the longest theatrical night. She played the part for the first time in London, and, it is to be hoped, will have the opportunity of repeating it. Mr. Kendal and Mr. Everill appeared as Frank Rushton and Slidell, for the first time anywhere. As this good-natured Tommy Slidell, the new comer to the Haymarket, succeeds Mr. Compton, who, as Endless in "No Song, No Supper," spoke his last words under the Buckstonian régime. Mr. Compton's secession from the company is greatly to be regretted; but it must be owned that such changes are here very few and far between. The manager's speech, the great attraction, after all, to many present, was delivered, I thought, rather late in the evening. Besides enumerating the pieces he had produced during the last year, he specified what he intended to do on his return, in October. The sternly official part of the duty over, Mr. Buckstone gave it as his opinion that so many new theatres are neither good for those who live by them nor for the public. In distinction to the system, now so generally in force, of actors appearing here for a few months and there for a few weeks, he alluded, with justifiable pride, to the fact of the principal members of the Haymarket company having been associated with him from the very first night of his management. Who would not covet the factitious Mr. Buckstone's popularity? and who would not wish to be a manager, privileged to walk off the stage laden with a fruiterer's avenue of bouquets thrown by dainty hands from private boxes and stalls? I confess I am by no means superior to the unworthy feeling of envy under such circumstances. "Blue Devils"—an ancient farce, but a good one—to begin with, and "Lord Dundreary Married and Done For," made up a bill, or "programme," to speak by the fashionable card, it is to be hoped, satisfactory to everyone.

Man knows not what is in store for him during a hot "autumnal season" at a London theatre, or he would flee away and be at rest on the banks of a Norwegian fiord or the margin of Zurich's fair water, where the newest Claude Melnotte could never come, where the sepulchral tones of Beausant could not grate upon the delicate ear, and where an ungrammatical Glavis would be an utter impossibility. I "assisted" at Messrs. Coe and English's opening night, Theatre Royal HAYMARKET, Monday, July 11, but did not think I should find a Claude Melnotte one or two removes from a mere amateur, and a Beausant with writhing eyebrows, a pair of stilts that lifted him too far above the commonplace world, and an implicit faith in what is technically known as the "haw-haw" style of delivery. Who could have expected to find a lady of intense earnestness, and of unquestionable capability in delineating the affectionate, the gentle, or the coquettish in female character, making a bad choice for her reappearance on the London stage? These little surprises, and more, awaited the pilgrim to the Haymarket. A Mr. E. Arnott was the Claude; Mr. Charles Sennett, a strict conservative of the old melodramatic school, was the Beausant; and Mrs. Scott-Siddons, in whom the eyes and face of her great namesake, Sarah, live again, was the Pauline Deschappelles. The young beauty of the old French city is not the best thing Mrs. Scott-Siddons has done; but then she copies none of her predecessors, and many touches not likely to be missed by those accustomed to theatres prove how self-reliant she is. I saw and heard a great many curious and unexpected things that night. The sense of hearing was quickened considerably when Glavis, indignant at the loss of his ring, threatened Claude that he should be hanged for "swindlin'"; and the sense of sight was doubly precious whilst the fight between Claude and Colonel Damas was going on. The self-educated gardener knocked the old soldier's foil into the orchestra, and the venerable hero's subsequent remark, "Sir, you fence exceedingly well," had a charming touch of irony in it. I had no idea such a company of eccentric personages could be found outside the amateur circles; and it would be impossible to see a popular play more inefficiently

acted than "The Lady of Lyons" was on Monday. Mr. Floston played Damas; and Mr. C. Vere Glavis. "A Bull in a China-Shop" and "The Christening" were the first and last pieces. Next week a new play, "Helen Douglas," is to be brought forward.

I have heard Mr. Corney Grain's new vocal "take-off," the "Lady of Lyons—an Old Story from a New Point of View." The novelty of the case, I must presume, consists in this bold young member of the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION company having dared to make game of a play hallowed by the pitying tears of tender-hearted maidens and matrons. This dramatic love-story (which, strange to say, was very like a failure on the first night or two of representation) gives a capital opportunity to anyone inclined to burlesque. Mr. Corney Grain seizes the various points of the play, and in one place sings the melody of "Pretty Polly Hopkins" and plays the waltz in "Der Freischütz." Whoso would perform this feat without coming to vocal and instrumental grief must pass through an ordeal of much practice.

Mr. German Reed, in compliance with numerous requests, will give a few representations of the favourite entertainment "Ages Ago" (in an abridged form), commencing on Monday next, July 11. The new musical sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, and "Our Island Home," will follow. "Ages Ago" will conclude with the well-known picture scene.

OBITUARY.

THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.—Charlotte, Duchess Dowager of Norfolk, died, on the 7th inst., at her residence in Grosvenor-square. She was the eldest daughter of George Granville, first Duke of Sutherland, and married Henry Charles, sixteenth Duke of Norfolk, K.G., on Dec. 27, 1814, by whom she had issue Henry Granville, seventeenth Duke, father of the present peer; Edward George, now Lord Howard of Glossop; Lady Mary, widow of the late Lord Foley; and Lady Adeliza, wife of Lord George Manners. The late Duchess had long been connected with her Majesty's Court, having been lady in waiting and subsequently extra lady of the bedchamber to the Queen. The Duchess was eighty-two years old.

LORD JUSTICE GIFFARD.—Sir George Markham Giffard, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, died, on Wednesday afternoon, at his residence in Prince's-gardens, Hyde Park. The learned Judge was son of Admiral Giffard, and was born at Portsmouth in 1813. He was educated at Winchester, and afterwards proceeded to New College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow, and subsequently a B.C.L. at that University. He was called to the Bar in November, 1840, at the Inner Temple, of which he was a Bench. In January, 1850, he obtained his silk gown, and in March, 1868, was appointed a Vice-Chancellor, on which occasion he received the usual honour of knighthood; and in December, the same year, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal in Chancery.

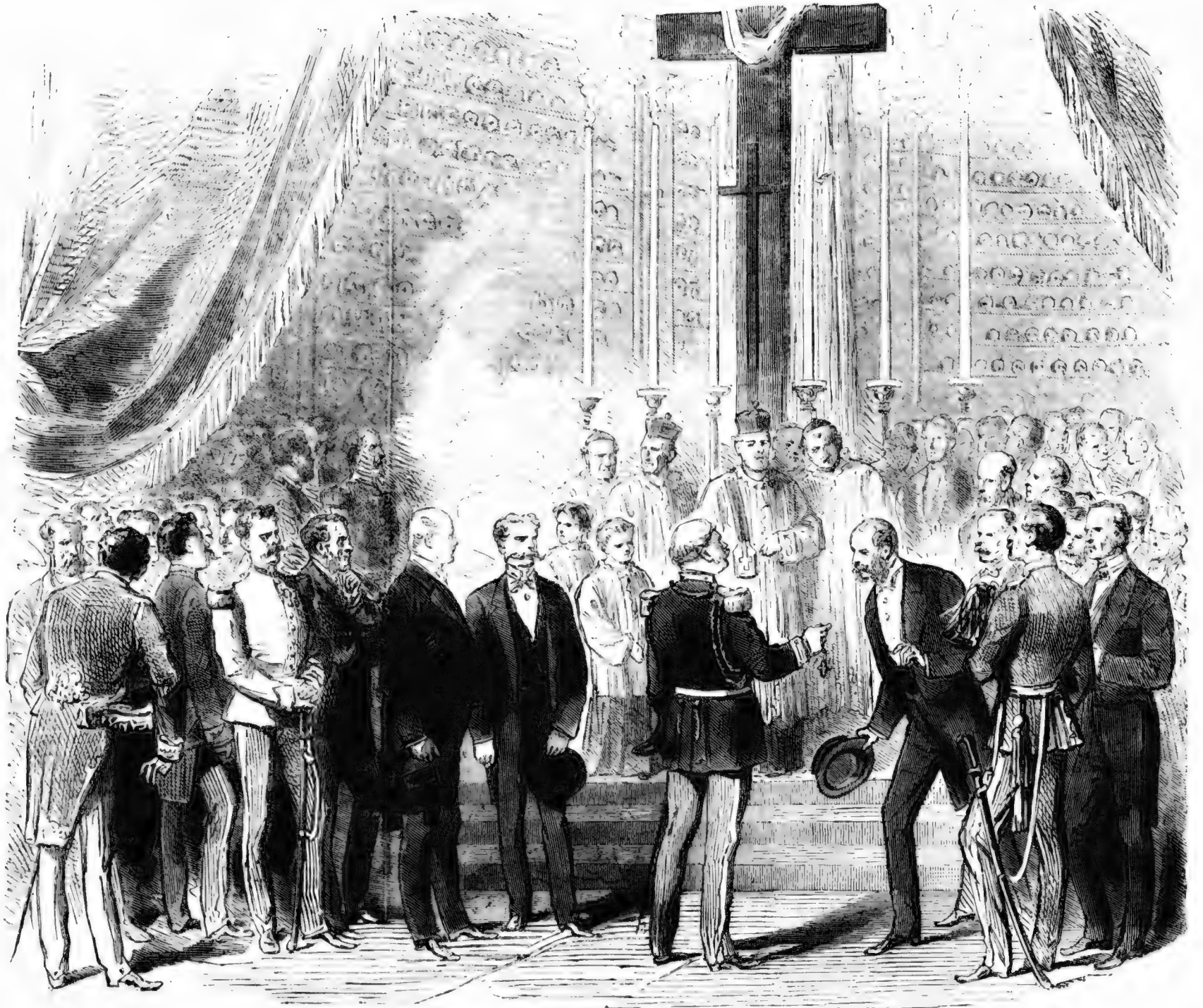
MR. SERJEANT KINGLAKE, M.P.—Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, member for Rochester, died on Sunday. Mr. John Alexander Kinglake was the son of Mr. Robert Kinglake, M.D., and of Joanna, daughter of Mr. Antony Apperby, of Herefordshire. He was educated at Eton, whence he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in the year 1830, and in the year 1844 was appointed a serjeant-at-law. In the year 1849 he obtained a patent of precedence next after Sir John Rolt. He had considerable practice before Parliamentary Committees, generally holding briefs on the Liberal side; and when the present Lord Chief Justice (Sir Alexander Cockburn) became a member of the House of Commons, much of the business which had been in the hands of that distinguished advocate fell to the share of Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, who was largely employed by the late Mr. James Coppock. He was for some time Recorder of Exeter; but in 1856 was appointed Recorder of Bristol, one of the best provincial posts of the kind. In July, 1852, he stood unsuccessfully for the borough of Wells; but succeeded in April, 1857, in obtaining a seat for Rochester, which borough he has since continued to represent. He was a consistent Liberal, and of rather advanced views. On entering the House of Commons he was necessarily obliged to give up his Parliamentary practice, and some time afterwards relinquished, to a great extent, his practice at Westminster, devoting himself chiefly to the duties of his Recordership. He married, in 1835, Louisa Rebecca, the daughter of Mr. John Liddon.

COLONEL KING (GRENADEER GUARDS).—Colonel John Hinde King, of the second battalion of Grenadier Guards, died, after a very short illness, last Saturday evening, at Aldershot. Colonel King had been slightly indisposed, and suffered from loss of appetite a few days prior to his death, but was able to act with his battalion at the inspection of the third battalion of Grenadier Guards, in Hyde Park, on Monday week, and also accompanied his regiment to Aldershot on the following Wednesday. He complained of being unwell, but it was not until last Saturday morning that the gallant gentleman succumbed to the fatal illness, which carried him off in a few hours. The late Colonel King was the second but eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Richard King, G.C.B., by his second wife, Maria Susanna, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. He entered, as Ensign, the Grenadier Guards in 1844, and, by purchase, became Lieutenant, July 7, 1846, and Captain, Oct. 14, 1851. He obtained the brevet rank of Major, Dec. 12, 1854, and became Major, Oct. 2, 1855; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 19, 1856; and Colonel, Aug. 30, 1863. He served with the 49th Regiment during the Eastern campaign of 1854 and 1855, including the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie on Oct. 26, capture of the Quarries, and assaults on the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8, when he was severely wounded—left hand amputated. In addition to receiving the war medal with three clasps, he had been decorated as a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and had received the Sardinian and Turkish medals and the order of the Medjidie of the fifth class.

DR. COPLAND.—James Copland, M.D., F.R.S., died at his residence, Hertford House, Kilburn, on Tuesday, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Having studied medicine in Edinburgh, he travelled through Europe and Africa for some years, and commenced practice in London in 1821. He edited several medical journals, but was best known by the production of "The Dictionary of Practical Medicine and Pathology," a comprehensive work in four volumes. Dr. Copland had filled the offices of president of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society and of the Pathological Society of London.

MR. MURDO YOUNG.—Mr. Murdo Young, who was for upwards of thirty years proprietor of the *Sun* newspaper, died suddenly, at Brighton, on Monday, in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Young, as a journalist, was an energetic supporter of advanced Liberal principles. He was the author of a five-act tragedy named "Wallace," written in blank verse, and as recently as last year he published a new stenographic system of his own invention.

THE SUNDAY TRADING BILL.—A meeting of the committee for conducting the movement in opposition to the Sunday Trading Bill now before Parliament was held on Wednesday night, at which delegates attended from Lambeth, Whitechapel, Bethnal-green, St. Luke's, Clerkenwell, Bermondsey, Spitalfields, Mile-end, Somers Town, Paddington, and various other districts. The delegates reported that, amongst the very large majority of tradesmen and working classes in their respective districts, the strongest possible feeling existed against the bill, and a determination to resist it by every constitutional means within their power. After considerable discussion, the resolution to hold a monster demonstration in Hyde Park, on Sunday afternoon next, to protest against the passing of the bill, was confirmed, the delegates present pledging themselves to use every exertion to make the demonstration the largest of any yet held in the park. It was arranged that the proceedings should commence at three o'clock, and that there should be three platforms, with provision for more if required. The speakers will be selected from the various districts, to consist of tradesmen and working men able to point out, from practical experience, the great inconvenience that would arise from the passing of the bill. The committee will sit every night this week for completing their programme and arranging the details of the demonstration.



INAUGURATION OF THE MORTUARY CHAPEL AT SOLFERINO: COLONEL DE LA HAYE PRESENTING THE INSIGNIA OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR TO MARQUIS TORELLI



THE CUBAN INSURRECTION: OPERATIONS AGAINST THE REBEL POSITION AT CHIVAS.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

EVERY nation has at least one battle anniversary, if not several, which it celebrates in some way or other. But it is but seldom that several nations—the victors and the vanquished—can join in commemorating the same events. That rare incident, however, occurred on the 24th ult., when Frenchmen, Austrians, and Italians united in celebrating the battles of San Martino and Solferino.

As we have already informed our readers, the bones of the soldiers who fell on those well-foughten fields were recently collected and deposited in mortuary chapels at San Martino and Solferino respectively; and on the 24th ult. Prince Humbert, Prince Carignano, the Italian Ministers, deputations from the Parliament at Florence, together with the Austrian and French representatives, and other persons invited to the inauguration of the monument to the soldiers killed in the battle, met at Pozzolinga, at half-past eight a.m., and went on foot to the Ossuary at San Martino. After the ceremony of consecration, two addresses were delivered. The Princes were cheered by the people, salvoes of artillery were fired, and the Austrian and Italian flags were hoisted together.

The Princes and party then proceeded to Solferino, and consecrated another mortuary chapel there. The same ceremonial took place as for the inauguration of the Ossuary at San Martino. Signor Levator Torelli, the representative of the Solferino Society, delivered an address; and Colonel Delahaye, the French representative, in reply, thanked the promoters for the establishment of the Ossuary. After the ceremony Colonel Delahaye presented to Senator Torelli, in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, the insignia of grand officer of the Legion of Honour. The inauguration was followed by a banquet, at which Signor Casati, the President of the Senate, proposed the health of the King; Signor Torelli, the health of the Emperor Napoleon; Signor Biretta, Mayor of Milan, the health of the Austrian Emperor; and Prince Humbert, a toast to the "Three Armies," which had valiantly fought on the plains of Solferino and San Martino. Herr Pollack, the Austrian representative, replied, and proposed, "The sympathy which unites Austria and Italy," a sympathy born on the field of battle, and which the speaker trusted would endure for ever. The toasts were enthusiastically received. It is estimated that 40,000 persons were present.



THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS, ELDEST SON OF EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS.

THE youthful Prince of Asturias (or, as his partisans now style him, Alfonso XII.) is now in his thirteenth year, having been born in Madrid, on Nov. 28, 1857. Our readers will remember that the young Prince is the eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain and her husband, Don Francisco d'Assis, and that only the other day his mother abdicated in his favour. Whether this act will ever be of advantage to her son, is problematical, as, not

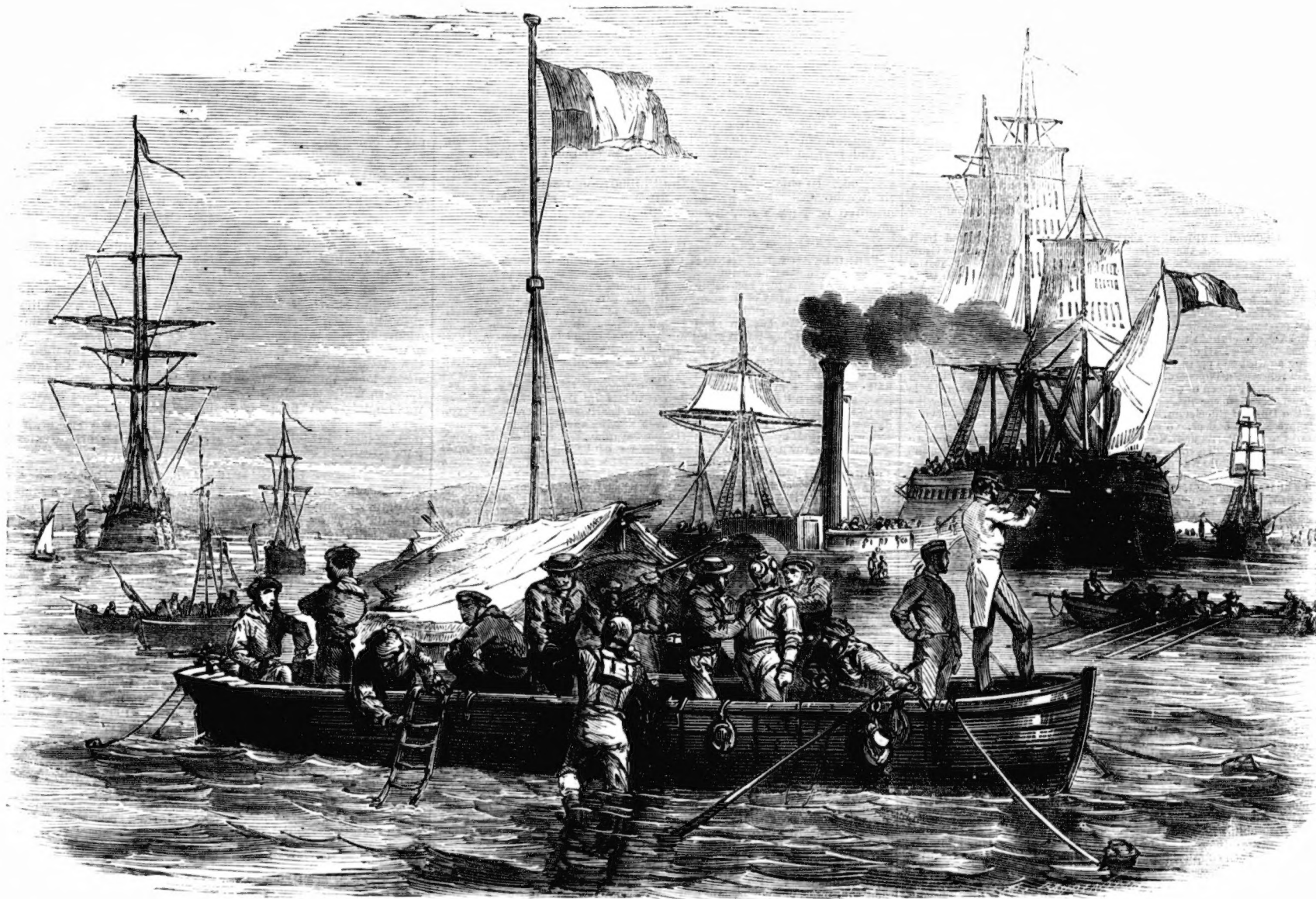
the Spaniards, for an English corvette laden with muskets and munitions of war, a large sloop full of provisions, and a small American-built steam-boat carrying the insurgent flag, fell into their hands. It is said that the issue of this expedition has been the submission of a large number of insurgents, who have come to regard their cause as hopeless; but in our next intelligence we may have to record some desperate enterprise for regaining the ground lost in the latest encounter.

withstanding the approval of the Emperor of the French, he is, with the exception of the Legitimist, Don Carlos, the least likely of all the pretenders to the Crown to be acceptable to the Spanish people.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

OPERATIONS AT CHIVAS.

THE Cuban insurgents having lately been subject to the most depressing reverses, retired with such forces as they could muster, and in considerable strength, to a place called Chivas—a position admirably chosen from a strategic point of view, and situated on the banks of the rivers Seville and Tava, both these streams serving to afford the means for conveying provisions and other necessities to the insurgent camp. In this way not only the articles required for victualing the men, but arms and ammunition, reached them pretty regularly; so that, though it may be regarded as the last, it was also the most important, station of their forces. It was therefore resolved that the place should be attacked and carried as soon as possible; and two gun-boats, the Astuto and the Flèche, were appointed to carry out these operations, by conveying and landing troops, who would at once commence an onslaught on the enemy's camp. The direction of this difficult and dangerous expedition was assigned to Senor Ricardo Herrera, commander of the Astuto; and, notwithstanding a brisk resistance on the part of the insurgents, the two boats landed a column composed of 340 men and a piece of mountain artillery, while thirty sailors joined the force as a contingent to operate with the soldiers. A very hot engagement followed, in which both sides displayed the utmost courage and fierceness; but at length the Cuban position was forced, and the rebels were compelled to abandon it, leaving eleven dead and fifty-two wounded on the field. A large number were taken prisoners; but even this success did not include all that was achieved by



EXPLORATIONS IN VIGO BAY: DIVING FOR TREASURE SUNK IN 1702.

EXPLORATIONS IN VIGO BAY.

Among those half-romantic dreams which are the more fascinating because they have in them a practical element, men have been accustomed to place speculations as to the probable recovery of some of the treasures sunk at the bottom of the sea in "plate ships," galleons, and vessels bringing "barbaric gold and pearls," or conveying rouleaux and sacks of reals and dollars, and great chests containing salvers, cups, and ingots of the precious metals. Well, the strange thing is that there is a report of some of these dreams being realised, of a beginning having been made in the auriferous dredging-grounds where such hauls are to be secured as make poor men's mouths water. It is true that the results are not yet so important as to set us agape at the new opening for capital and enterprise which has been made by the experiments; but the investigation is scarcely begun, and already soundings having been taken and the first dip made, a good many suggestive articles have been brought to the surface. These experiments, which have been undertaken by a company formed for the purpose, are made under the direction of M. Bazin, the engineer, in the Bay of Vigo, where at least there is historically definite information to begin with. It was there that, in 1702, that terrible naval combat took place, in which a French squadron was annihilated in an engagement in concert with the fleet of Philip of Anjou. Vigo was, in fact, the precursor of Trafalgar, and the Spanish coast has always been fatal to the French marine.

The war of succession, which brought the Spanish exchequer to such a low ebb, cost the Most Catholic nation so dear, that, had it not been for the half-yearly remittances of the Mexican tribute, it would have been difficult to have provided for the budget. The worst of it was that the transmission of these payments was difficult and expensive when the English hawks and the Dutch herons were waiting for their prey. The slow galleons laden with the treasure that was to supply the nearly exhausted exchequer of Spain were ill-protected by the insufficient fleet of Philip V. against the attacks of the Anglo-Holland squadron, so that the King demanded the help of his grandfather, Louis XIV., who sent him a squadron from Brest of fifteen vessels, commanded by Admiral Chateau-Renaud, who sailed to the Azores to join Admiral Velasco in escorting the galleons to Vigo and the more protected harbour of San Simon. But an Anglo-Dutch fleet was ready to swoop down upon them. The French and Spanish squadrons saw their danger, and brought to, *en échiquier*, after having closed the throat of the bay by a boom and by two ships anchored at each extremity. The golden cargo was destined for Madrid, but the English and Dutch sailors had already scented it, and, if it added nothing to their bravery, it at least stimulated their activity. It was a tempting prize of several millions sterling, and the effort to seize it was so fierce and impetuous that the French and Spanish Admirals were unable to defend their convoy, and, to prevent the treasure falling into the hands of the enemy, burnt and sunk the galleons. Thus about fourteen millions of gold was buried under the waters of the bay; and it is to recover some of this large amount that divers, engineers, and signalmen are now engaged, with the aid of strange diving-dresses, helmets, buoys for determining the area of their investigation, and a huge submarine lantern with an electric light, whose concentrated rays are reflected downward upon the sea-bed where the helmeted divers are at work among the wreck and tangle, the great algae and seaweeds, the broken fragments and shell-incrusted cannon, shot, and timbers of the great vessels sunk more than a century and a half ago. It is a wonderful sight, this marine necropolis, under the brilliant but watery light reflected through the waves, and, in any aspect, the experiment would be interesting enough, even though only to open up fresh investigations of science. At present the reclamations from the sunken ships have been more curious than profitable in a pecuniary point of view. The debris recovered includes mahogany and hardwood bowls, draughtmen and chessmen, flasks of cochineal, cocoanuts preserved by the sea water, a cannon, bullets, and, to crown all, one specimen of the philosopher's stone to procure which the company was formed—a golden ingot, which looks simply like a great stone of a blackish colour, and of the value of about £400. After such a find, the explorations will probably be continued until the declaration of a dividend rewards the speculators who have thus realised the dreams to which we have already referred.

A HIPPOPOTAMUS IN THE SEINE.—The novel sight of a hippopotamus swimming about in the Seine was witnessed the other day with almost as much alarm as wonder, by hundreds of people on the river in the neighbourhood of the Pont d'Austerlitz. The drought has so reduced the water supply in the cisterns of the Jardin des Plantes, that for some days past the hippopotamus has not been able to take his bath in the gardens. His keepers take him on a low wagon, drawn by two horses, to the bank of the Seine, and let him go into the river as far as the length of a strong iron chain attached to his neck will allow. The hippopotamus grew so strong upon his healthy swimming that he broke his chain, struck out, got into the middle of the stream, and produced a tremendous panic among the boats, which his whale-like bulk threatened to upset. In his frolic he lifted his nose to the height of the paddlebox of a steamer, and set all the passengers screaming; his approach cleared in a jiffy a washerwoman's barge and the Austerlitz bathing establishment. Half a hundred small boats went in pursuit of him. Several keepers succeeded in getting on his back, but he got rid of them by plunging. After a long and exciting hunt one of the keepers got hold of a link of the broken chain which remained attached to his neck, slipped a strong rope through it, and then got sufficient assistance to haul him ashore.

IRISH AND SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The Scotch and Irish representative peerage was the subject of a question in the House of Commons on Monday evening, when the Prime Minister admitted that the present system was unsatisfactory, and that the matter deserved the attention of the Government. There are twenty-eight Irish representative peers, who are elected for life; and in the lifetime of the late Earl of Derby the nominations to the vacancies were invariably controlled by that nobleman. It will not have been forgotten that last Session, when Lord Powerscourt, one of the twenty-eight, supported the Irish Church Abolition Bill, his grandfather, the late Earl of Roden, accused him of political ingratitude in thus voting against the party which had placed him in the House of Lords. The Scotch representative peers are sixteen in number, elected with each new Parliament. Fifteen of them are Conservatives, and the Earl of Airlie is the only Liberal in the list. The nominations are practically in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch. In the Session of 1868 Lord Rollo, then a Scotch representative peer, voted for the Suspensory Bill; and at the election of the new Parliament, in the following November, he was opposed by the Earl of Kellie. The votes were, however, equal, and another election was ordered. Lord Rollo was made a peer of the United Kingdom, and the Earl of Kellie was returned unopposed. The process was a very simple one. The Duke of Buccleuch said, "I vote for the Earl of Kellie." The Earl of Kellie replied, "I vote for myself." And the noble Earl was thus returned as a member of the House of Lords.

THE OMNIBUS AND TRAMWAY COMPETITIONS.—Judging from the effects on omnibus fares of the limited portions of the tramway system now in operation, it may be fairly concluded that when this system becomes, as it shortly will be, largely developed, the result will be a complete revolution in the omnibus system and fares throughout the metropolis. The opening of the tramway from Brixton Church to Kennington-gate has already produced a considerable diminution in the omnibus fares on that route. The fare by omnibus from Brixton to Kennington gate before the opening of the tramway was 3d. and 4d., but since then it has been reduced to 2d., and on the completion of the tramway to Westminster Bridge, via Kennington-road, the fare from Brixton to Charing cross, which is now 6d. by omnibus, will be reduced to 3d. or 2d. The tramway from Clapham to the junction at Kennington-gate is almost complete, and a similar reduction will take place on that omnibus route. The tramway on the Mile-end and Whitechapel roads has, however, effected a still greater alteration. Until recently the omnibus fares from Bow to the Bank was 4d. or 6d., from Mile-end-gate 3d., but now all the old lines of omnibuses on this road charge but 2d. from Bow Church to the Bank, while there are a number of well-appointed omnibuses which have commenced running from the Bank to Beaumont-square, Stepney, at the low fare of 1d., and, as may be supposed, carry full loads each way. It is stated that the General Omnibus Company and the leading omnibus proprietors, in case of the completion of the various tramways now in the course of construction, contemplate a complete revision of their routes and fares, which must manifestly be in the interest of the public at large. With respect to the projected new omnibus route from Westminster-road to the City, the Wandsworth-road omnibuses, which have now been running for some weeks from that place to the City, crossing Westminster-road at a fare of 4d. for the whole distance, have reduced the fare to 2d. for the way. The King's-cross and Barnsbury lines of omnibuses, running between those places and Kennington-gate, have also made material alterations and reductions in their fares for short distances.

MUSIC.

SINCE the production of the "Domino Noir" and "I Puritani" at Covent Garden, and of "Mignon" at Drury Lane, our two opera-houses have done nothing to call for remark. Messrs. Gye and Mapleson, against whom the haters of novelty can bring no charge, are still playing the convenient and familiar game of "repetitions;" while Mr. Wood perseveres in making the most of his success with "Otello" and "Mignon." Soon, however, the campaign will be over, and the rival theatres will count up their gains or losses. Covent Garden closes this day week, after "benefitting" its four *prime donne*; Drury Lane, so we hear, following suit on the 30th, after adding one more novelty to its list by the production of Wagner's "Fliegende Holländer." Considerable interest attaches to the first performance of a Wagnerian opera in England; and, doubtless, the "Dutchman" will excite no small controversy between the composer's friends and enemies. But it is necessary to remember that the promised work is Herr Wagner's first, and that it by no means represents his theory as at present developed. It may even be that the Apostle of Future Music would repudiate his "Fliegende Holländer" as merely the work of an artistic child. Anyhow, Herr Wagner was unwise to violate youthful instincts which were leading him in the right path, if we may judge by music often charming, always masterly. With regard to the coming performance, nothing could better the cast; but how the difficulties of the *mise-en-scène* will be surmounted remains to be proved. The Covent Garden "benefits" present nothing very new or very attractive. Madame Lucca played Zerlina ("Don Giovanni") on Thursday night for the first time in England; but Madame Lucca singing Mozart's music can hardly be endured by those who know how it ought to be done. Next Monday Mlle. Titiens appears as Lucrezia Borgia; on Thursday Madame Patti gives her well-known impersonation of Marguerite ("Faust"); and on Friday Mlle. Sessi appeals to her friends in the character of Gilda ("Rigoletto"), one entirely beyond her powers. The week will be filled up by performances, on Tuesday and Saturday, of Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord," resuscitated after four years of suspended animation.

Another successful concert took place in the Floral Hall, Covent-garden, last Saturday. The public like these entertainments; and it is reported that six will be given in the course of next season. Such a course was obvious long ago; and, had it been adopted, the appendix to Covent-garden Theatre would have proved less a burden to the manager. The audience of last Saturday occupied nearly every seat, and endured a long series of well-known pieces, sung by well-known artists, with unflagging patience. Mlle. Titiens gave "Ocean, thou mighty monster!" Madame Patti "Bel raggio," Madame Lucca "Vedrai carino," and Mlle. Sessi Ophelia's scene from "Hamlet." Signor Mario was heard in "Com'è gentil," Mlle. Scalchi in "Fanciulle che il care," and MM. Graziani, Vizzani, Naudin, Capponi, &c., in other favourite pieces. The orchestra did not appear, but the chorus sang "O Signore," the popular prayer from Verdi's "I Lombardi."

A concert, deserving attention more for its object than its character, was given, on Monday, in the noble hall of Stafford House. The aim was to benefit an excellent institution located at 20, Bessborough-gardens, S.W., and established for the behoof of poor gentlewomen—a class most keenly sensible of misfortune, and most liable to be overlooked by the philanthropist. As the mode of assistance encourages self-help rather than dependence, the institution has claims which are not to be disputed; and we may hope that the Stafford House concert has directed attention to them, as well as immediately benefited funds needing all possible augmentation. The concert was patronised by a long list of gentlewomen who are not poor, and attended by a large audience. Among the artists who kindly gave their services were Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Poole, Miss Severn, Mlle. Terese Liébe; Mr. W. H. Holmes, Mr. J. H. Cowen, and Mr. Benedict. There is no need to specify what was done, the pieces being of the usual morning-concert order. Enough that everything was done more or less well. Between the parts, Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, with Mr. Nelson, gave a "dramatic costume recital" of "Delicate Ground," the lady also declaiming, with much effect, some verses appropriate to the occasion, written by Mrs. Una Howard.

The Philharmonic Society brought its season to an end, on Monday evening, by a performance in honour of the centenary of Beethoven's birth. A capital programme was drawn up, comprising the first and ninth symphonies of the immortal master, his choral fantasia, the overture to "Leonora," and three vocal pieces. The performance, conducted by Mr. Cusins, was worthy the occasion; both symphonies being well rendered (with Miss Smythe, Miss Elton, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Santley as soloists in the "choral"); the fantasia being splendidly played by Madame Arabella Goddard, and the great "Leonora" receiving a very spirited interpretation. Besides the vocalists already named, Mlle. Christine Nilsson appeared, and sang "Ah! perfido" with all the dramatic power and charm of voice for which she is famous. The result was an encore not to be resisted. In this modest way the Philharmonic rendered tribute to Beethoven. Better so than after a fashion which, like that adopted in New York, amounts to no more than claptrap and noise.

TERRIBLE STORM IN LANCASHIRE.—A terrible thunderstorm, followed by destructive floods, causing loss of life and immense damage to property, swept over Lancashire last Saturday afternoon. The storm took a southerly course. In the valley of Todmorden the rain came down like a waterspout, and washed away small cottages and farm buildings; two cottages were destroyed, and in one an aged widow was drowned. A man named Butterworth, while endeavouring to save two children of a neighbour, was washed away. Butterworth succeeded in saving his life, or rather he was washed up by the flood on to a bank and was found there insensible. Both the children were drowned. The body of the widow was found about half a mile from the ruins of her cottage, entangled with a lamp-post, and fearfully mutilated. Two coal-pits in Dalegate are blocked up; at Bacup the water in some parts was nearly seven feet deep. The damage done here is estimated at between £80,000 and £100,000. Rhymney was also visited by a similar storm on Saturday. The reservoir which supplies the town overflowed and burst its banks, the volume of water sweeping away everything before it. A farm-house with all the farm buildings and stock were washed away and a man and two children drowned. Houses two miles distant were flooded, and an immense amount of property destroyed. There was a thunderstorm also on Saturday at Eton, and the lightning was for a time incessant. One flash struck a large stack of chimneys in a house occupied by Mr. Holderness, and shattered them to pieces. The fluid passed down through the house and through the front door, fortunately without injury to anyone.

THE MAGIC LANTERN IN MEDICINE.—Both the public and the profession—and especially those who are engaged in training the practitioners of the future, have a common interest in whatever tends to help the student to acquire a knowledge of the cases which he will hereafter have to treat. Of course the magic lantern for educational purposes is not new; it is already in use, we believe, in some of our medical schools, to illustrate the chemical and other lectures. Nor is the combination of photography with the phantasmagoria an absolute novelty; but the application of these to cutaneous medicine, as shown by Mr. Balmanno Squire, at the Polytechnic Institution, on Monday last, is, we believe, novel, and was certainly to a very great extent successful. The directors of the Polytechnic Institution very obligingly placed their oxyhydrogen apparatus and the large theatre at Mr. Squire's disposal; and the theatre was twice filled on the same evening—Mr. Squire obligingly repeating the performance for the benefit of those who came late. The photographs are done on glass, and coloured as transparencies, with glazed colours. They can then be used as slides for the lantern, and will most of them bear to be enlarged to even double of life-size. Amongst the views, or portraits, rather, of skin diseases were cases of complete alopecia, of alopecia areata, lupus, psoriasis, eczema, syphilides, pedicularia, porrigo larvata, and epithelial cancer. They were not all equally good, almost as a matter of course; but the worst of them possessed advantages over most plates. The portrait of eczema showed to least advantage in the gallery, and next to that porrigo larvata; the colouring of both these being somewhat unnatural, to our eye, at that distance. Mr. Squire naively accompanied these discoloured views with a running commentary. He is very sanguine as to the future of his method and we cannot but congratulate him on a very successful means of smoothing some of the difficulties which beset the student of cutaneous medicine.—*British Medical Journal.*

FATAL RAILWAY DISASTERS.

THE BRIGHTON AND SOUTH-COAST LINE.

ON Monday Mr. Payne held an investigation at Guy's Hospital into the circumstances attending a collision on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, at the Sydenham Junction, between a Croydon and a Crystal Palace train, on Friday week, by which Henry Coomber lost his life and several others were seriously injured. Charles Townsend, head guard of the Croydon train, said, when the train reached Sydenham the signal "line clear" was in their favour. The next thing he saw was the Crystal Palace train coming down the incline at full speed. Both trains then went side by side along their metals, and both were making for the points at the junction. The object of the Crystal Palace train was to get on the Croydon line, and in front of the Croydon train. Both trains were 400 yards from the signals when they first came alongside each other. He put on the brake, but he could not stop the train, and on it went till a collision occurred. Coroner: "What is the duty of an engine-driver when the signals are against him?" Witness: "Well, I think that in a case like that the way would be to put on all steam, and try and get on ahead. It is my impression that the signals were disregarded, for the public safety, in order to get ahead of the Crystal Palace train." Further evidence having been taken, the Coroner said that he would adjourn the inquest for the attendance of the officials of the Crystal Palace Railway Company, and also in order to give Captain Tyler, of the Board of Trade, time to prepare his report upon the occurrence.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

The night mail from Scotland to the south encountered a frightful accident at St. Nicholas, about 600 yards south of the Citadel Station, Carlisle, shortly before one o'clock on Sunday morning. At this point the south line is crossed by a spur connecting the Newcastle with the Silloth line. There is a large signal box on the east side of the crossing, and an extra signal blocking the Silloth line on the west side. The signals were in proper position, and the mail train left Carlisle at the proper time, and was passing the crossing about half-speed when a heavy goods-train came up from Silloth, and dashed into a third-class carriage about the middle of the train. The first portion of the train escaped almost uninjured. The carriage which was struck was dashed against a massive block of stonework forming the abutment of the siding, and shivered in pieces. Five of the occupants of this carriage were killed on the spot—namely, Mr. Lynch, of Glasgow, Inspector of Roman Catholic schools; a boy, a son of Mr. Little, Trevor-square, London; Mr. Patrick Watt, a commercial traveller, and two ladies dressed in mourning, supposed to be relatives travelling with him from Paisley. The remainder of the passengers and carriages in the rear were thrown off the line and much delayed, but the post-office and guard's van were uninjured. The engine of the goods-train was diverted upon the south line, where its wheels burrowed, and three or four waggons were overturned. The driver of the goods-train was not with his engine, and the man in charge of it was found at some distance with his ribs broken. In addition to the five killed, twenty-two passengers sustained injuries more or less severe.

The *North British Daily Mail* says that:—"The scene immediately after the catastrophe was the most painful and heart-rending that has been witnessed since the Caledonian explosion north of Carlisle some twenty years ago. Here lay a third-class carriage broken up into a thousand pieces. Behind, and on the top of a massive freestone buttress, on the side of the London and North-Western main line, within a few yards of it, and lying against a stone wall which runs eastward along the North-Eastern line, were three other carriages, dreadfully smashed, with their shrieking and suffering occupants firmly barred inside, and the dying shouting for help in all directions. The most painful group was that of Mr. Lynch, Roman Catholic Inspector of schools, Glasgow, his wife, and a son eight years of age. The father lay dead beyond the buttress or abutment. His wife, with her jaw broken and face otherwise frightfully disfigured, was a few yards distant, and the poor woman could hardly be made to believe, when she recovered consciousness, that her husband was dead. A German maid, accompanying Mr. Lynch and family, was also dreadfully bruised. At first it was thought that only two were dead—Mr. Lynch and Mr. Little's son; but about ten minutes after all the wounded had been carried away, a group of three were found huddled together, quite dead, on the top of the freestone buttress or abutment. Underneath the roof of the carriage which had been carried away bodily by a gentleman and two ladies, who appeared to have been travelling together. They were all dressed in mourning, and the gentleman is supposed to be—in fact, it is almost a certainty that he is—Mr. Patrick Watts, commercial traveller, Paisley; and the two ladies are believed to be sisters of Mr. Watts. This discovery created a painful sensation among the crowd who had by this time assembled at the scene of the accident. The darkness of the night added to the confusion, and, though every effort was made to alleviate the sufferings of the injured, the general feeling of grief which prevailed among those who had missed their relatives was intense, and could not be allayed. The terrific force with which the goods-train ran into the mail may be inferred when it is stated that the North-Eastern engine going east actually rebounded right round, and turned on to the main line of the London and North-Western Railway, carrying with it two goods-waggons, while the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh carriages of the mail were driven on to the North-Eastern, and, dying in a semicircular direction, turned into the direction where the North-Eastern engine lay on the main south line. The signalling used at the St. Nicholas crossing, where the catastrophe occurred, is Saxby's patent lock system. Therefore, while the main south line was signalled perfectly clear for the mail to pass, the signal for the North-Eastern goods was at danger. This signal locks the other, and it is impossible to move the North-Eastern while the North-Western is clear, and vice versa. There was no driver on the goods-train. For some cause he was absent from his post, and the engine was driven by a stoker, a young man named Rowell. It is said there was no brake-van on the goods-train."

ON THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE LINE.

A serious collision between a passenger-train and some coal-waggons occurred, on Wednesday morning, at Milkstone, near Rochdale. The train left Manchester by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway at 10.15 for Newcastle, and came upon two waggons of a coal-train which was crossing the line at Milkstone Junction. The breaks had been put on, and the speed slackened, but the collision was so severe that four carriages out of the seven in the passenger-train were thrown off the line and much shattered. Several passengers were seriously injured, but none killed. Mr. John Bertram, of the firm of Bertram and Co., Sheffield, had his head bruised; Mr. N. Little, traveller for Mr. Samuel Hand, Birmingham, his spine injured; Mr. Patchett, woolstapler, Rochdale; Mr. Nathaniel Elliott, Newcastle; and Mr. Jewitt, Manchester, were badly shaken; and the Rev. G. H. Wells Gorton received a severe blow on the right side. The driver and stoker jumped off safely as the engine overturned. It is alleged that the danger-signal at the junction was not put on at the time.

GIFT OF AN HOSPITAL TO BOLTON.—Mr. Stephen Blair, whose remains were interred, on Saturday, at Bolton Cemetery, in the presence of thousands of townspeople and Freemasons from every part of East Lancashire, and who for the last sixteen years was Provincial Grand Master, has left £20,000 for the erection of an hospital in Bolton, to be called the Blair Hospital, on condition that within three years a suitable site is purchased somewhere in the Bolton Union. A sum of £10,000 has also been left for its endowment, the executrix, Mrs. Frances Blair, widow of Mr. Harrison Blair (deceased's brother), his executors, Messrs. Gloister, T. L. Rushton, and C. Wolfenden being appointed trustees, along with the Rev. Canon Powell (chairman of the Bolton Infirmary), Mr. John Hick, M.P., and Mr. W. Hargreaves. Efficient nurses are to be provided for night as well as day duty.

POLICE.

A TECHNICAL DISTINCTION AND A LUCKY ESCAPE.—At Westminster, on Monday, David Evans, a middle-aged man, was charged before Mr. Arnold on a warrant with obtaining by false pretences a quantity of bottled stout, ale, seltzer-water, and other goods, value £5. Mr. George Lewis, jun., prosecuted; Mr. W. D. Smyth defended. Prisoner had been for the last four months in the service of Sir Joseph Hawley, 34, Eaton-place, and was under notice to leave. He was in the habit of ordering goods for his master and paying the tradesmen at stated times. On the 5th inst. he called at Mr. Fisher's refreshment-rooms, Victoria station, and after, as usual, giving in a list of articles to be sent to his master's house, ordered other things, amounting to £5, to be sent to a friend under the name of Jones, at 48, Mount-row, Mount-street. He desired Mr. Sweeting, Mr. Fisher's manager, to put them down to Sir Joseph Hawley's account, at the same time observing that Sir Joseph was not in the habit of looking at his bills. The goods were sent, but information was immediately given by Mr. Fisher to Sir Joseph Hawley, and a warrant being issued for the prisoner's apprehension, he was taken into custody at his master's house, and the articles recovered from Mount-row. In answer to questions from Mr. Smyth, Mr. Sweeting said he knew Sir Joseph Hawley did not live in Mount-row, and he did not believe that the goods ordered to be sent there were for him. Mr. Arnold stopped the case by an inquiry, to which witness replied that he did not understand from prisoner that he had any authority from his master to order the things to be sent to Mount-row. Prisoner had said he wanted to send some goods to a friend. Mr. Arnold observed that this was no false pretence under the statute. The prisoner did not pretend that he had any authority to put the goods down to his master; but, in point of fact, pointed out that Sir Joseph did not examine his bills, and, in effect, said, "I want to cheat my master; assist me in doing it." The prisoner was discharged.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A MOTHER.—Mary Ann Messer, thirty-five, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Partridge, at Southwark, on Monday, charged with attempting to murder Fanny Messer, her daughter, eight years of age, by cutting her about the head in a frightful manner with a hatchet, injuring her so severely that her life is despaired of. Inspector Watson, M division, attended on the part of the police; and Mr. W. Moore, the prosecuting officer of the Associate Institute for Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women and Children, were also in attendance. Eliza Flora Farmer, fifteen years of age, residing with her mother, at 5, Roud-road, Bermondsey, said that the prisoner, her husband, and her little girl lodged in the same house. On Friday morning week, at half-past seven, she heard the latter screaming up stairs in such a loud manner that she went up to see what was the matter, but the door was locked. She called her mother, and they tried the door, and called on the prisoner to open it. After a minute or two she unlocked the door and admitted them, when witness saw the poor little girl lying insensible, with her head and the upper part of her body covered with blood. The prisoner was standing by the window, looking in a very curious manner. She and her mother immediately rushed down stairs and raised an alarm. Elizabeth Farmer, mother of the last witness, corroborated her testimony. Inspector Watson, M division, said he was on duty at the station-house when the prisoner was brought in and charged with cutting and wounding her child. Her conduct seemed so strange that he asked her whether she was well or ill. She made use of some rambling observations. Her eyes were wild and vacant. He examined her hands, and found them smeared with blood. As she was being removed she said, "Oh, poor child!" in an undertone. Mr. Alfred Ashby, house surgeon, Guy's Hospital, described the injuries, which were of a very serious character. In answer to Mr. Partridge, witness said he was of opinion that fatal consequences might ensue from any of the four or five wounds. The prisoner, who made no observation, was remanded to Horseman-gate Gaol, Mr. Partridge directing the attention of the medical officer to the state of her mind.

PRESS LAW IN FRANCE.—A question of some interest has just been decided by the Paris Tribunal Civil. Upon the retirement of Count Daru and M. Buffet from the Ollivier ministry, two papers, the *Figaro* and the *Parlement*, stated that that step had been taken at the instance of the Duc d'Aumale. The two ex-Ministers addressed a letter to the two journals, and requested its insertion. The letter, however, was not published; and M. Daru and Buffet now complained of the omission as an injury to them. The counsel for the defendants contended that the form of the letter was objectionable, and that as M. Daru and Buffet had not been attacked or insulted by a hypothetical allegation, their susceptibility was excessive. On the part of the complainants it was replied that, in their character as Ministers of the Emperor, their character was affected by the imputation of having obeyed political suggestions from other quarters, and that this charge was wholly unfounded, as M. Buffet had never seen the Orleans Princes, and Comte Daru saw them for the last time in 1848. The Avocat Imperial supported the demand for the insertion of the letter. The Court decided that the journals in question were bound to publish the letter, and made an order to that effect, with 100f. compensation to the complainants for each day's delay.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—S. H. STEPHENS, Distrikt-Schlichter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—T. MELVIN, Greenock, stationer; T. STRATFORD, Glasgow, dealer in millinery; W. WESTON, Dunbar, bootmaker.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

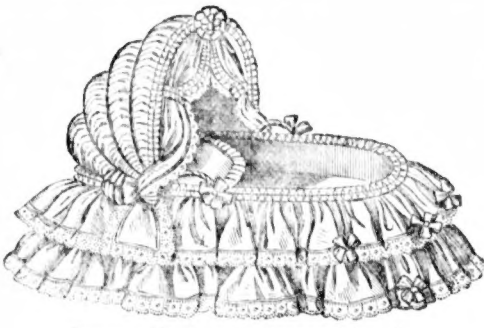
BANKRUPTS.—E. ALLEN, Earl-street, Southwark, scale-board-maker; F. W. PALMER, Mincing-lane, City, merchant; W. J. ALCOCK, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, builder; J. BOWMAN, Dover, grocer; J. CARTER, Luton, Beds, plate merchant; T. V. O. COOK, Leeds, leatherier; J. EDWARDS, Manchester, timber-dealer; F. G. FAIRLIE, Liverpool, theatrical proprietor; M. HARVEY, Hereford, farmer; H. HUNT, Stafford, general smallware-dealer; E. NEWTON, Heathfield, Somersetshire, innkeeper; J. YOUNG,

BABY

Layettees,

from

£20 to £50.



Berceauette, in pretty rose-bud chintz, 30s.

Book of Sixty Illustrations of Ladies' Underclothing, Baby Linen, &c., Gratis and Post-free.

MRS. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, PICCADILLY (OPPOSITE ST. JAMES'S CHURCH)

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Bedding

Outfits,

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PURE CHOCOLATE,

MANUFACTURED IN PARIS BY THE

COMPAGNIE COLONIALE,

OF THE BEST COCOA AND SUGAR ONLY.

Forming the most Nutritive and Economical Breakfast.

No mixture of Flour, Arrowroot, Starch, or other useless or pernicious matter. Recommended by the medical authorities to DELICATE PERSONS and those suffering from INDIGESTION. Not deprived of its most valuable ingredient, the Cocoa Butter, and in fact the only form of Cocoa which preserves to the consumer all those beneficent properties of which this precious aliment is susceptible.

WHOLESALE, 4, PALL-MALL. Sold by the principal Houses in the Kingdom.

POLLACK, SCHMIDT, "LA SILENCIEUSE," 210, REGENT-ST., LONDON, W.

THE ONLY REALLY SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE ON THE ROTATING HOOK PRINCIPLE, WITH

PATENT HOOK AND NEEDLE GUARD,

which no other Machine possesses, not excepting the "Wheeler and Wilson."

Prospectuses and Samples sent free by post. Instructions gratis. Agents wanted.

CHAPMAN'S

PATENT

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR.

A PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

It is distinguished from all other foods, as containing in itself all the elements of a really good food, whereas most others are very deficient in plastic materials, and are wholly wanting in earthy matters necessary for the formation and preservation of the teeth and bones.

From the "Lancet," April 2, 1870.

"We hope it will take the place of the purely starchy compounds now in use, both in the case of children and of adults."

From Professor ATTFIELD, F.R.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, &c.

"It is incomparably superior to arrowroot, corn flour, and other forms of starch, which contribute but little to the formation of bone or muscle."

Sold by Family Grocers, Druggists, &c., in 3d., 6d., and 1s. packets, and 3s. tins.

Sole Proprietors—ORLANDO JONES and CO., Starchmakers to the Queen, London.

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PREPARED FROM RICE.



The Staple food of more than Three Hundred Million (300,000,000) of People.

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"EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. James's, Westminster, &c."

"I have made a very careful Chemical and Microscopical examination of the sample of COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR, and have found that it is very carefully manufactured, and a GENUINE article. I can highly recommend it as a palatable and a very digestible and nutritious food."

"SHELDON MUSPRATT, M.D., &c., Professor at the Liverpool College of Chemistry."

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£6000 WORTH, THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

THREE FRAMES, 2s. 1d.; FOUR FRAMES, 3s. 4d.; FIVE FRAMES (THE BEST MADE), 3s. 6d.

At WM. WAINES, 131 to 139, NEWINGTON-BUTTS.

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SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—G. GILMOUR, Glasgow, harmonium manufacturer; J. MILLAR, Dundee, Forfarshire, cattle dealer; G. MATHEW, Loanworks, Kirkcaldy, joiner; H. CAMERON, Glasgow, dyer; W. ROBB, Edinburgh, butcher.

INDIGESTION.—"Berkeley, Sept. 3, 1869. Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived from taking NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

"For a length of time I suffered excruciating pain from indigestion and wind in the stomach, having tried nearly every remedy without deriving any benefit at all; but after taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health.

"Please give this publicity, for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted."

"I am, Gentlemen, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS."

"To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

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which eradicates Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, Low Spirits, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea and Vomiting, Watery, Fapitation; Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints.

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in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes.

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the most difficult have testified to their great value, and medical men of the highest standing recommend their use in cases of Indigestion and Liver complaints. Sold by all Chemists, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. Prepared only by

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ELEGANT NOVELTIES.

Vanda, a delicious perfume, extracted from a Japanese orchid, 2s. 6d.;
Floral Crackers, 3s. 6d.; Costume Crackers, 2s. 6d.;
Rose-Water Crackers, 2s. per dozen
98, Strand, 128, Regent-street; and 24, Cornhill.



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TEETHING.

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Have it in your house. For it is the only safe antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, and Headache.

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It is deservedly pronounced the most certain remedy.

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HAIR RESTORER,

fragrant, simple, and stainless, restores the hair to a luxuriant growth, and effectually restores the colour.

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BEST FOOD for INFANTS.

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